

Desoutter

OVERSEAS NEWS

Turkish misgivings
as satisfied
Makarios returns

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Nicosia, September 5

President Makarios returned from Athens today, after two days of talks with the Greek Government, sounding as if he has achieved his aim. This was to remind the Greek leaders that no solution to the Cyprus issue could be reached between Athens and Ankara without taking Makarios himself into account.

Mintoff blast
at Britain

Valletta, September 5. The Maltese Prime Minister, Mr. Dom Mintoff, bitterly attacked Britain's past and present treatment of Malta in an address published today in the island's National Day. He said, "I did not even descend to show appreciation by at least treating us on a par with the most humble class of their own people."

He referred to the pact with Britain, now being renegotiated, as a "so-called defence and financial assistance agreement," and said Malta was severing the heavy chains which "are tying us down as though we were still a British colony."

The onslaught on Britain comes in an annual address, printed in the "Government Gazette," which is usually confined to praising Malta's successful resistance to two sieges — one by the Turks in 1565 and the second by the Axis Powers during the Second World War. It is by custom published a few days before the festivities on September 8 commemorating these events.

It drew criticism today from the only newspaper to comment on it, the Sunday Times of Malta, which called it a "silly biased attack giving a narrow-angle view of history."

Mr. Mintoff's address referred to the oppression Malta had suffered under the Knights of St. John and said the island had also been under an alien power in the Second World War.

The British Empire, he said, "used us at will to keep the Mediterranean open so as to

While the secret trial of the Awami League leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, is reported to be in progress, in the last week President Yahya Khan has taken two measures which official spokesmen describe as steps towards restoring full democracy and normalcy in East Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto, chairman of the Pakistan People's Party, disagrees with this description. He has called the President's first measure — the appointment of the mild-mannered Dr. A. I. Malik as Governor of East Pakistan — as a "move towards restoration of democracy" and he asked, "With due respect to Dr. Malik, whom does he represent?" Mr. Bhutto has not yet commented on the President's decision to grant a general amnesty "to all those who have committed offences during the East Pakistan disturbances."

The amnesty extends to everyone who belonged to the armed forces, the police, the paramilitary organisations, the official communiqué published this morning said. "Criminal proceedings have been initiated against certain MMAs and MPAs (members of the National and Provincial Assemblies) of East Pakistan and a certain limited number of individuals. They are also being afforded sufficient opportunity to clear themselves of the charges before the courts are set up for this purpose."

Since the publication of the communiqué appears to be vaguely worded, the Rawalpindi correspondent of "Dawn" commented, "The communiqué, however, did not mention the fact that if this general amnesty order will also apply to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. No official

The Greek side is now prepared to appeal to the United Nations to play a more active role. President Makarios confirmed today that any attempt to get the deadlocked talks on to a new footing "will be discussed with U Thant," the United Nations Secretary-General.

The Archbishop was in high spirits. When told that General Grivas, the elusive EOKA leader who is a rebel in the cause of union with Greece, had been reported on the island in the disguise of a priest, he said: "Well then at least he will fall under my jurisdiction."

I have still found no sign of Grivas, though most people are convinced he is somewhere on the island after escaping from Greek surveillance last week. In Morphou, one of the strongholds of pro-Grivas feeling, the Mikolakis Bros. leader of the semi-underground National Front, told me: "If he is here, it is a good thing for the safety of our cause. But whether he is or not, I know no more than I read in the newspapers."

All manner of theories are being put forward about Grivas' "escape" — that Makarios himself organised it to strengthen his bargaining power in Athens; that the Colonels engineered it to embarrass Makarios. However, now that Makarios's hand has been strengthened in his talks with the Turks, it seems unlikely that Grivas will find much scope here. In undisputed control of most of the island, the Greeks have it all their own way already.

David Tonge writes from Athens: Archbishop Makarios's talks have done little to bridge the differences existing between him and the Greek Cypriot Minister, Mr. Papadopoulos, according to diplomatic observers here. The Archbishop made it clear that he still intended to increase the role played by the United Nations in the search for a solution to the island's problems. The Turks categorically reject this approach, and in his talks with Makarios Papadopoulos is thought to have argued that more emphasis should be put on negotiations in the inter-communal talks.

Turkish-Cypriot demands have widened, but even Athens accepts that in part this is because of the Archbishop's talks of returning Cyprus whole and entire to the motherland.

Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, chairman of the Federal Foreign Relations Office of the West German Bundestag, arrived in Tel-Aviv yesterday for a five-day visit as guest of the Israeli Government.

Schroeder
in Israel

day Greetings, 4.20 Moment of Truth, 4.30 Bush Boy, 5.15 Folkfoot, 5.30 News, 6.00 Chantrel News, Weather, 6.15 What's On, 6.30 Opportunity Knocks, 7.00 Coronation Street, 8.00 World in Action, 8.15 Ten, 8.30 News at Ten, 8.45 Ten, 9.00 Weather, 9.15 Sing Inn, 9.30 The Avengers, 9.50 News and Weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV).—11 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool, 12.45 p.m. Close, 1.15 Tomorrow's Horoscope, 1.30 Women Today, 1.45 News, 2.00 Women Today, 2.15 Trades Union Congress, 2.30 Opportunity Knocks, 2.45 Coronation Street, 3.00 World in Action, 3.15 Ten, 3.30 News at Ten, 3.45 Ten, 3.55 News, 4.00 Weather, 4.15 Sing Inn, 4.30 The Avengers, 4.50 News and Weather in French.

NORTHERN (Granada).—11 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool, 12.45 p.m. Close, 1.15 Tomorrow's Horoscope, 1.30 Women Today, 1.45 News, 2.00 Women Today, 2.15 Trades Union Congress, 2.30 Opportunity Knocks, 2.45 Coronation Street, 3.00 World in Action, 3.15 Ten, 3.30 News at Ten, 3.45 Ten, 3.55 News, 4.00 Weather, 4.15 Sing Inn, 4.30 The Avengers, 4.50 News and Weather in French.

SOUTHERN.—11 a.m. Trades Union Congress from Blackpool, 12.45 p.m. Close, 1.15 Tomorrow's Horoscope, 1.30 Women Today, 1.45 News, 2.00 Women Today, 2.15 Trades Union Congress, 2.30 Opportunity Knocks, 2.45 Coronation Street, 3.00 World in Action, 3.15 Ten, 3.30 News at Ten, 3.45 Ten, 3.55 News, 4.00 Weather, 4.15 Sing Inn, 4.30 The Avengers, 4.50 News and Weather in French.

WALES (as BBC1 except).—1.30-1.45 p.m. Ar Lin Mam, 6.0-6.20 Wales Today, 6.45-7.00 Heddidi, 7.30-8.00 Maes A Mor, 12.2 a.m. Weather and Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS (as BBC1 except).—6.0-6.20 p.m. Look North, Midlands Today, Look East, Points West, Today, Spotlight, South-west, 12.2 a.m. Regional News, Weather, Close.

BBC-2
11.00 a.m. Play School, 11.20 Close, 6.35-7.00 p.m. Open University: Social Sciences, 7.30 News, 8.00 The Best of High Chaparral, 8.30 Call My Bluff, 9.20 Peter Grimes, 9.30 Peter Grimes, 9.40 Peter Grimes, 9.50 Peter Grimes, 10.00 Peter Grimes, 10.10 Peter Grimes, 10.20 Peter Grimes, 10.30 Peter Grimes, 10.40 Peter Grimes, 10.50 Peter Grimes, 11.00 Peter Grimes, 11.10 Peter Grimes, 11.20 Peter Grimes, 11.30 Peter Grimes, 11.40 Peter Grimes, 11.50 Peter Grimes, 12.00 Peter Grimes, 12.10 Peter Grimes, 12.20 Peter Grimes, 12.30 Peter Grimes, 12.40 Peter Grimes, 12.50 Peter Grimes, 1.00 Peter Grimes, 1.10 Peter Grimes, 1.20 Peter Grimes, 1.30 Peter Grimes, 1.40 Peter Grimes, 1.50 Peter Grimes, 2.00 Peter Grimes, 2.10 Peter Grimes, 2.20 Peter Grimes, 2.30 Peter Grimes, 2.40 Peter Grimes, 2.50 Peter Grimes, 3.00 Peter Grimes, 3.10 Peter Grimes, 3.20 Peter Grimes, 3.30 Peter Grimes, 3.40 Peter Grimes, 3.50 Peter Grimes, 4.00 Peter Grimes, 4.10 Peter Grimes, 4.20 Peter Grimes, 4.30 Peter 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Expelled men spied, claims Kaunda

By DAVID MARTIN

Lusaka, September 5. Efforts are being made to stave off criticism of President Kaunda and his Government over the expulsion of Rhodesians in July of freedom fighters from the Zimbabwe Liberation War. Mr. Kaunda, who has been in power since the independence of Zambia in 1964, is being accused of having expelled Rhodesians from the country in July 1969, after they had been fighting for the Rhodesian Government.

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New Premier of Yemen resigns

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

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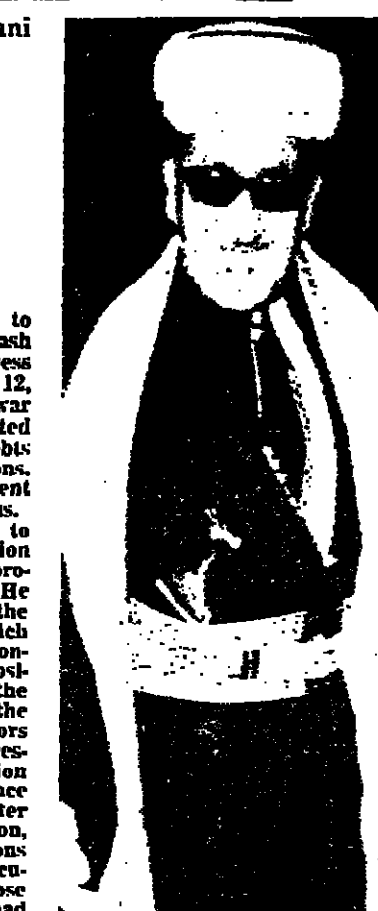
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Waiting mood in monetary crisis

From HELLA PICK: Paris, September 5

Stalemate is complete in the international monetary crisis. Everyone is waiting for somebody else to move. Although there is agreement on the need to end the stalemate, nobody dares to set a target date. The hope is that as a first move, agreement on new currency rates can be reached before the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

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Saboteurs used girl tourists

Jerusalem, September 5

The Israeli airline El Al imposed strict security precautions on all flights today after Arab guerrillas had on two occasions attempted to blow up planes in the air by tricking girl tourists into taking suitcases on board containing explosives.

The Cabinet heard detailed reports on the two unsuccessful attempts at its regular weekly meeting today.

An official announcement last night said only that unsuspecting passengers had been used to plant the explosives, but gave no other details. This morning, however, officials revealed that two girls, one Dutch and one Peruvian, were each approached by an agent of an Arab guerrilla organisation in a European capital, which they did not name. The girls, neither of whom was identified, were told that they were to take one of his suitcases because he had an excess weight of luggage.

The report said the girl took the suitcase on to the plane, but the youth failed to turn up for the flight. She mentioned the extra suitcase to a fellow passenger, a young Israeli, who advised her to tell security guards aboard the plane. They found the explosives hidden in the suitcase's false bottom.

The Peruvian girl, a tourist, was reported to have said she met an Arab youth before flying to Israel. He accompanied her to the airport, where he found she had switched one of her suitcases. She immediately informed a security guard.

The evening newspaper "Maariv" said the detonating devices found in the cases were intended to blow up the airliners in mid-air.

Today El Al intensified security precautions at all points on its flight schedule. Not only hand luggage but all other baggage was being checked, and passengers were being asked to sign a form declaring that they had not accepted luggage that did not belong to them and that they were aware of the contents of their baggage.

This is the second time in five months that El Al has reported cases of tourists being implicated in Arab guerrilla sabotage attempts.

With elaborate guidance from Washington, Hollywood and the San Clemente White House, the folks in Richard Nixon's "happy city" are planning a coronation with a cast of thousands just one year from now.

The extravaganza will feature 1,346 Republican delegates throughout the country, 1,346 alternate delegates, more than 700 reporters, photographers and broadcasters, and some 10,000 additional political operatives, aides, spouses and hangers-on who will invade this city next August 21 for the Republican National Convention.

The purpose of the festival, which will be televised coast-to-coast, is to nominate the Grand Old Party's ticket for the 1972 Presidential election. At this point, there is considerable suspense about the identity of the number two player, but no one here has any doubt about the identity of the star of the show. San Diego has been informally told to prepare for a three-day, unopposed convention, and the planning is well under way.

Honecker hails Berlin terms

By our Foreign Staff

In his first public comment on the Berlin agreement here, Herr Honecker, the East German Communist leader, has said the Western Powers have for the first time, talked of the German Democratic Republic as a sovereign State. "We attach particular importance to this," he added.

In a long interview transmitted by radio and television and published in yesterday's papers, Herr Honecker said the Western Powers' declarations on the GDR were binding in international law. The GDR's position in international law was thereby undoubtedly strengthened.

The East German leader also stressed that the Western Powers had declared that West Berlin was not a constituent part of the Federal Republic. East Berlin, which has for 20 years been the capital of the GDR was not an object of the Berlin agreement which only concerned the Western sectors of the city.

Herr Honecker emphasised that the Eastern side was anxious to move on to the ratification of the Warsaw and Moscow treaties between Bonn and Poland, and Bonn and the Soviet Union. The Berlin agreement created "favorable conditions" for the ratification of these treaties. It also improved the climate for a European security conference.

Herr Honecker expressed himself "very satisfied" with the consultations which the Soviet Union had had with the GDR while the Berlin negotiations were going on. He began the interview by thanking Russia for helping to bring the agreement about, and for its Leninist policy of trying to achieve peaceful coexistence between the Socialist and capitalist countries.

The West German Chancellor, Herr Brandt, thanked the Governments of the Four Powers for their contribution to the Berlin agreement. His letters to President Nixon, Mr. Kosygin, President Pompidou, and Mr. Heath were released yesterday.

The Chancellor called the agreement an important step towards the relaxation of tensions in Europe, and underlined the determination of his Government to reach a successful conclusion of inter-German negotiations on the implementation of the agreement.

These talks which are due to open in Berlin and Bonn today, are expected to last about two months. West Berlin's mayor, Herr Schuetz, said yesterday that they would be "difficult" but he pointed out that the agreement recognised the city's legal, financial, and economic ties to West Germany and gave West Berliners the right to use West German passports and be represented abroad by West Germany.

In Moscow, "Pravda" said that the agreement signalled a victory for all who wanted to strengthen trust and cooperation between nations. It had made clear that West Berlin did not belong to West Germany.

East German border guards yesterday shot a youth who attempted to climb over the Berlin wall into West Berlin. He was hit in the leg and driven away under guard.

Pakistan relief team held

From MARTIN WOOLACOTT

Calcutta, September 5. Four persistent members of the Operation Omega team, which two weeks ago made an unsuccessful attempt to enter East Bengal and distribute relief today crossed the border again and may have been arrested.

The group, two men and two women, walked over the border at Petropoli along the main road to Jessore, carrying "taken" relief supplies in their rucksacks and telling reporters that they were once again aiming at a "non-violent direct action". They were last seen — through field-glasses from an Indian Army position — being escorted out of sight up the road by nine Pakistani soldiers, including three officers. They had spent over an hour in conversation of argument with the soldiers before this happened.

The four, Christine Pratt, aged 32, Joyce Kenwell, 24, Ben Crow, 24, of Welwyn Garden City, and Dan Due, 26, of San Francisco, had gone in absolutely determined not to be fobbed off as they said they were last time, with talk and tea. On that occasion the whole affair ended in their being dumped back on the border. The strong impression today was that they hoped to provoke arrest, particularly as they were threatened with being brought before the courts on their previous trip.

Roger Moody, a member of the Omega group who stayed in Calcutta, said: "They were determined not to be moved. We can only presume they are under arrest."

The civil servants' union — the Public Service Alliance, which represents about 140,000 Federal employees — said that it will watch the experiment closely to make sure that no one's job prospects suffer.

The union had earlier asked for the scheme to be delayed until after the census for 1971 had been published, so that French-language areas could be chosen more accurately.

At the end of the year, the work of each department is to be reviewed with the possibility that some units may have to be switched to English or bilingual usage if too many problems have been created.

There are still two schools of thought about it here. One group, which is said to be the majority, feels that San Diego's three days of publicity will be one great commercial for the city's charms and a profitable investment in its future. The other group, including a mixture of old-line San Diegans and environmentalist newcomers, want to keep sunny San Diego to themselves. Three of the major candidates for mayor in next month's election approve of the convention; the other two (both Republicans) oppose it.

In this conservative city, there is some concern about the fate of Spiro T. Agnew and the identity of Mr. Nixon's running mate next time. Ron Fuller, the executive director of the host committee, is former Agnew aide, and many of the local folk admire the Vice-President. However, few seem to think it would cause a convention-time problem here if Mr. Nixon should shelve Agnew for another running mate, as I believe he will.

Suspense over the Vice-Presidency is probably the only thing that could keep the San Diego convention from being a dull festival next August. And the Vice-Presidency appears to be the one convention detail for which San Diego has not yet been given a working plan — Washington Post.

US dollar 'no longer decisive'

Rome, September 5. West Germany's Economics Minister, Professor Schiller, said here today that the dollar was no longer decisive in the world's economy as it had been in the past. He was speaking to reporters after two days of talks with Italian leaders.

He denied that the mark might become a world standard currency. "Not when we very do we think that the German mark might become a standard such as sterling has been and as the dollar is now. We do not want to create a 'mark zone' because that could be a fatal error," he said.

Professor Schiller said that a new system of realigned exchange rates should be more flexible and adaptable than in the past. He thought an Italian proposal for a 3 per cent fluctuation on each side of parity had a future.

The Minister said that under a more realistic monetary system, which he hoped reform would lead to, there would no longer be one dominating currency.

Mr. Volcker, the US Under-Secretary to the Treasury, met the Italian Treasury Minister, Signor Ferrari-Aggradi, for an exchange of views here today. Mr. Volcker is visiting Europe on a mission to discuss the economic measures announced by President Nixon last month. — UPI and Reuter.

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100 pilgrims drowned. One hundred Pakistani Moslems were killed when their motor launch hit a rock and sank in the Persian Gulf early yesterday. They were on a pilgrimage.

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Dennis Johnson looks at the Widnes byelection

WIDNES means "wide-ness," which is what the Vikings called it when they sailed up the Mersey from Ireland and rounded the promontory on which it stands. Only these responsible for the subsequent shrivelling of its horizon could have invented such a mean contraction as "Widnes," the name of a place, by and large, who created the "Dutton Alps" (a pile of chemical waste) and the "Blue Lagoon" (sulphate of copper diluted in stagnant water).

These are the local landmarks to which latterday Widnesians have become accustomed, in the vaguely wry and helpless fashion adopted by human beings when faced with a permanent discomfort. The Labour candidate in the Widnes byelection, Mr. Gordon Oakes, thinks that the constituents have put up with it for too long. He has about 100,000 votes for too long.

"I intend to mount a major campaign against pollution," he says. "Government must make a much bigger, more concerted effort to control pollution and create a decent environment to live in. Over the years people in industrial areas have actually become inured to these bad conditions, and this is a terrible thing."

People say, "Where there's muck there's money," but in fact where there's muck there's money wasted. Controlling pollution effectively will itself mean spending a lot of money and it will need international action, because you can't enforce restrictions on a British firm while letting a German competitor get away with it.

Of course, the Mersey was a mere river for a long time after the Vikings and before nineteenth-century Lancashire hit on the idea of using it as a convenience. Eels, caught in what Mr. Oakes calls the "pellucid waters," used to be put into "saggy pie" at the pub on the waterfront. The pub is still there, at the end of a midge-fragrant promenade where a bicycle frame of great antiquity has been washed up.

The nearness of the Cheshire brine fields brought the chemical industry to Widnes. The other chemical and ancillary boys moved in — with fertilisers, cements, copper, metal castings, asbestos, to name a few products — and the "wide-ness" became a steaming, bubbling monument to economic advance and human carelessness.

There is no doubt about the uncompromising industrialism of this part of Merseyside. The great mass of Fiddler's Ferry Power Station forms the eastern rampart. Once beyond the threshold, the language is alien: what, you wonder, goes on at "International Colloids" and "Panalase Tanks"? What ancient mischief-maker is immortalised in "Black Denton's Place"? On the way to the waterfront a glimpse of dusty Gothic on an old building deepens the gloom: "all ye who are heavy laden..." Widnes Rugby League team is known as "The Chemicals."

The bulk of the remaining slums, neat and tidy in the manner of small towns, are at West Bank, where a great pale-green suspension bridge soars up and carries the traffic across to Runcorn. The arrogance of the bridge increases West Bank's humiliation. The inhabitants sense it, apparently. "West Bank may get tough!" explains the local paper, and you can hardly blame it. The new civic centre on Kingsway, with a court building that looks like a freshly unwrapped piece of nougat, suggests the perversity of elvish pride.

Widnes is not the whole of the constituency. Farther round the promontory is Hale, snug and well-off, with a long lane leading down to a disused lighthouse. "No through road," a sign says, and a lady with a small dog looks across as we ignore it. According to Samuel Pepys, a 9ft 3in giant from these parts "The child of Hale" was summoned to London to fight King James's wrestler in the sixteenth century. The giant triumphed and the King, well amused, sent him home with £20.

There is the old pit village of Clock Face near St Helens and Rainhill, which can vassers mentally split into

Where voters are conditioned to pollution

Rainhill North (Labour) and Rainhill South (Tory). The biggest change in the constituency has been Halewood, the massive housing scheme for Liverpool across the road from Ford's Merseyside factory. There are 14,000 votes here, about 75 per cent of them thought to be Labour.

But well over half the electorate of 73,564, a slight increase on last year's total, lies in or immediately around Widnes itself. The constituency has been returning a Labour MP for long enough to be regarded as a Labour seat and its sprawling acres of council houses continue to improve the party's chances. But the town council is Tory-controlled, a legacy of the great swing to the Right in the late 60s, coupled with the effects of boundary revision. Labour, however, won each of the six wards it contested in the local elections this year and the Tory majority of councillors is down to two.

Unemployment stands at 3.7 per cent, although Widnes

has not done badly out of its designation as a development district. British Oxygen has a new plant in the town and other arrivals in the vicinity have included Rio Tinto Zinc, Golden Wonder Crisps, and Rael Brook shirts. What Widnes needs, like so much of the North, is access to the kind of social capital that can come only from establishing new national priorities for central government money.

It has fallen victim, like many another town, to imperfect planning techniques and decisions over which it has no control. Only 3,000 of the 12,000 people who should have come from Liverpool have actually moved in, because Liverpool has abandoned its overspill programme. The result is that the redevelopment of Widnes is suddenly frozen, sites are partially cleared, buildings stand half demolished, and developers have grown sceptical. Planning, blight has ravaged the immediate prospects. The byelection, which will be on September 23, was caused by the death of Mr James MacCull. It will

be a straight fight between Labour and Conservative and Mr Oakes, a local solicitor and former mayor of the town, seems a certain winner. He was the MP for Bolton West from 1964 until last year.

Neither he nor the Conservative, Mr David Stanley, an Oxford graduate and personnel officer at ICI Runcorn, can pretend that their attitudes over the Common Market will sway more than a handful of voters. Mr Oakes has in fact been against entry ever since Labour published its own White Paper, not only because he thinks the increased cost of living and the value-added tax will be a great burden for Lancashire, but also because he senses that the North-west is at the wrong end of Europe for economic progress. Mr Stanley, who fought North-west seats in 1964 and 1966, supports entry.

Both candidates, however, seem to recognise that Widnes has too many problems of its own. The Common Market here is a

luxury issue. Mr Stanley, like his opponent, will concern himself a great deal with housing, pollution and labour problems. Mr Oakes will make the Government's White Paper on rents the chief plank of his campaign, arguing that the likely increase of £1.50 a week for council houses is harsh and unacceptable.

"Hundreds of families have moved into council houses here from Merseyside slums and they are only just beginning to cope with rents of £4 a week on top of setting up new homes," he said. "Few families will benefit under the rebate scheme, and those who do will be subsidised by other council tenants. The poor will be helping the poor."

Labour's majority increased from 1,598 to 9,378 between 1959 and 1966 and was reduced to 7,543 in the swing to the Tories last year. But there is a creeping disillusion with politics: the percentage poll came down steadily in the 11 years up to 1970 from 83 per cent to 68 per cent, in spite of an increasing population. It would be surprisingly naïve of the politicians, local or national, if in looking about them they failed to see why.

Figures for the last general election were: J. E. MacColl (Lab), 28,381; G. H. Pearce (Con), 10,541; Labour majority: 7,543.

Widnes from the Runcorn Bridge



Rights to a home

By our own Reporter

Homeless families who have been refused accommodation by their local authorities were yesterday given the right to sue the local authority in the High Court, the Home Secretary, Mr. Roy Jenkins, announced.

The new law, which came into force on September 1, gives the right to sue to families who have been refused accommodation by their local authority for more than six weeks. The law also gives the right to sue to families who have been refused accommodation by their local authority for more than six weeks.

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School milk plan 'mean'

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

A national conference of schoolteachers yesterday carried a resolution deploring the stopping of school milk for the over-16s, and the increase in the price of school meals. It pressed for a "reversal" of "this penny-pinching action."

The conference for young members of the National Union of Teachers was held at Bradford.

Commenting on the withdrawal of milk, Mr. Tony Pearce, (Stoke-on-Trent), complained: "This action is not just petty, it is bloody mean."

Mr. John Putta (Brent) said there were signs that the welfare and health of children from poor families was in jeopardy. He claimed that the number of children taking school meals had dropped by a million, a 20 per cent reduction.

The conference also approved a proposal demanding action to limit the size of classes of slow-learning pupils to a maximum of 15. This was in spite of a warning of the danger of creating ghettos of slow learners.

Mr. A. Fraser (Brent), who said that in areas with a high immigrant population slow-learning classes had a large proportion of immigrant children.

Mr. Fraser, a remedial teacher at St. Giles School, London, appealed to the Education Secretary to give more positive help to children who are slow learners mainly because of social and other problems.

He said afterwards that Mrs. Thatcher had made some

Paint killed boy, 6

Callings at the village school in Tomnaw, near Port Talbot, have been halted after the death of a boy who is thought to have chewed flakes of paint from them.

Leighton George, aged six, of Tomnaw, died at Neath General Hospital in July a few days after complaining of an upset stomach. Three other children were found to have slightly abnormal amounts of lead in their blood stream when 24 children in the boy's class, and their parents, were given medical checks.

The new school term was to have begun last week but the 100 pupils were kept at home until the boy's death had been investigated. Dr. D. H. J. Williams, the Medical Officer of Health for Port Talbot, is reasonably confident that lead in the paint was the cause of the boy's death.

"We have gone through the school with a small-tooth comb to search for the cause of the lead poisoning. We looked at toys, equipment, the kitchen—everything. The same thing was done throughout the village," he said yesterday.

Denise needs rest

A COMPLETE REST has been ordered for Denise Weller, aged six months, who was taken from her pram five weeks ago and now safely back with her parents in Harlow, Essex.

The family doctor has examined her and says she is a bit run down. Denise, a faced television lights and press cameras and this unsettled her, her father, Mr. Terry Weller, aged 25, said yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Weller will today phone the Brighton registrar whose suspicions led the police to Hull. Mr. Weller said that they were the registrar, Mr. F. E. Harris, everything.

Mr. Harris said on Saturday that a woman had phoned from Hull to report the premature birth of a baby in Brighton. He could find no record of medical attendance at the birth and told the police.

Pauline Margaret Jones (23), of Northumberland Avenue, Hull, will appear at Harlow today charged with unlawfully taking away the baby.

Neutrality 'is lost'—Wilson

The Government appeared to be departing from its position of neutrality and to be accepting alliance with one faction in Ulster, Mr. Wilson, the Leader of the Opposition, said at the weekend.

A statement by him said: "Because of the Government's outrageous refusal to recall Parliament to debate the grave situation in Northern Ireland, it is necessary for all of us to make our positions clear by the much less satisfactory means of public statements and speeches."

"The Labour Party has shown great forbearance and understanding in view of the rapidly deteriorating situation, but on the eve of the Heath-Lynch talks some comment on the realities of Northern Ireland cannot be withheld."

"We face these facts: 1. British soldiers are having to carry near-intolerable burden in a situation—urban terrorism and guerrilla warfare—for which no army has been trained. 2. The British taxpayer is being called on to make available continually sums of money with diminishing control over how that money is being spent or over the policies which it sustains. 3. As news is received daily of cowardly murder of British soldiers and the ghastly toll of civilian casualties, on one thing all are agreed: violence must be resisted and the sources of that violence extirpated by the security authorities. On the other side there is a grave accumulation of reports forecasting the development of forces of private armed vigilantes at a time when it is paramount that the tasks of the security authorities should not be made still more difficult. 4. One element in a gravely deteriorating situation is the growing appearance of a British Government departing from its position of neutrality and accepting a state of alliance with a single Ulster faction. A faction, moreover, increasingly

Labour contest for post

By our Labour Staff

Mr. Norman Atkinson, MP for Tottenham, will again try to oust Mr. Callaghan from the Labour Party treasurership at this year's annual conference at Brighton.

He is unlikely to be successful even though he has the support of his own union, the engineers, and a solid left-wing line-up which includes the transport workers and the scientific workers.

Mr. Callaghan has the solid support of several large and middle-ranking unions and of a wide range of constituency parties.

One vacancy occurs on the national executive committee this year. Mr. Frank Chapple, the electricians' leader, has now moved across to join the TUC General Council.

The ETU nominee is Mr. E. Clayton, who will be strongly opposed by Mr. John Forrester, of the draughtsmen, last year's runner-up, and by Mr. Norman Stagg, assistant general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers.

As usual, the "Tribune" group is bidding strongly for seats in the constituency section. The familiar names of Mr. John Mendelson, Mr. Stan Orme, and Mr. Eric Heffer appear again. But since there are no vacancies they are unlikely to oust the present tenants.

The final agenda for the conference is little different from the preliminary one issued several weeks ago. The one innovation is the NEC's resolution on the Common Market opposing entry on the terms negotiated by the Government. It asks the Parliamentary Party to "unite wholeheartedly" in voting against the Government's policy.

A county from the sea

A new county twice the size of the Isle of Wight should be built on land reclaimed from the Thames Estuary, an architect said yesterday.

Mr. Norman Royle told the conference at Birmingham that Britain was losing 60,000 acres a year through erosion and development. "The time has come to begin increasing our land area again, and the place to do it is the South-east, adjacent to Europe and on a scale comparable to a new county."

He said 600 square miles of land in the estuary could be reclaimed as a series of islands, connected by bridges and tunnels. The project would cost £3,000 to £4,000 an acre, but the new land allocated to industry would be worth many times as much.

A specialist on the use of the sea has called for a truce between farmers and visitors from the towns. Miss Nan Fairbairn told a town and country planning summer school at Southampton that in some cases farmers should give way to visitors, and farm unproductive upland country over to tourists.

'Drugs in gaol' inquiry

An investigation is to be held into alleged drug trafficking at Durham gaol. The deputy governor, Mr. R. Nash, will lead the inquiry into the allegations, made by an ex-prisoner, who claimed that young prisoners were in danger of being corrupted.

Top class can come bottom

Middle-class parents are as capable of retarding the education of their children as working-class parents according to Dr. Gordon V. Miller, research officer in the department of higher education at London University.

In "Educational Opportunity and the Home," published by Longmans today, Dr. Miller announces the results of a study of 488 children of all social classes in 19 schools.

Children who gained the least educational opportunity tended strongly to come from homes where their thought was dominated by their parents.

Frankness in sex welcomed

By our Churches Correspondent

Dr. Cuthbert Bardsley, Bishop of Coventry, told a weekend gathering of churchmen that the changed relationship between the sexes, and the openness of speech about sex, was welcome and not to be disparaged.

"The growth of coeducation was one of the contributory factors and this was on the whole good. I am grateful for the growing development of coeducation through which the sexes meet in healthy competition and cooperation from a very early age and continue right through the 'teens'."

The myths and facts of August

By GORDON MANLEY

Windy weather at the end of August, with the Prime Minister rescuing venturesome young dinghy sailors and talking about force seven to eight off the Essex coast, may lead some people to wonder if our weather is still breaking records.

Not so. It may be that since Admiral Beaufort invented his scale in 1805 we have not had a Prime Minister before who could speak with expert knowledge of force seven winds. But we have in the past had plenty of windy weather at this season.

All Southern England on August 30 1853 was exceptionally windy, and Royalists do not appear to have discouraged the rumour that the devil was at work on his way for the dying Oliver Cromwell.

Bartholomewtide—August 24—used to be regarded by many as the beginning of autumn, when, after the pilgrimage had been done while the corn ripened about the beginning of

August, and the corn had been cut and (one hoped) brought in the first brisk winds might blow. Note was taken of the weather because it was supposed to indicate the character of the autumn ahead.

The proverbial occurrence of "St. Luke's little summer" about October 18, like the "Ice Saints" (May 11-13), appears to mark "tendencies" in the annual march of the weather that gain a little support from the more accurate tabulations of modern times.

For example, the second quarter of September shows on the long run of years an appreciably greater inclination towards fine weather than either the first or third.

August rains have very often been noted in the past, and this year they beset South-east England at the beginning, and then set up an unusual flood at

Durham. Some chilly North Sea air brought the rain into Edinburgh, soon replaced by that splendid west wind that the popular bit of Scotland so often knows.

From over the seas and bays, or rather the hazy and hazy of that grand windswept slope at Cumbernauld that now has a town upon it, even from Govan and Gourock and the Gorbals and all the flow of the air is nicely canalised towards Edinburgh and the Forth, whence it spreads out into the Lothians and Fife. In so doing it becomes drier and less cloudy.

East Anglia, indeed, has had its brisk west winds, and over most of the country August has been rather cloudy, humid, and inclined to be wetter than usual, but without much thunder.

Up in Lancashire towards the North, one hears, there was

Yard men remanded on bail

Two Scotland Yard Flying Squad detectives have appeared in court charged with conspiring to pervert the course of justice.

Detective Sergeant Peter Rank Holmes (34), of Lynwood Rise, Orpington, Kent, and Detective Sergeant Frank Marshall (31), of Windmill Road, Enfield, Middlesex, were remanded on £500 bail each on October 12. Police had no objection to bail. The appearance was at Greenwich on Sunday.

Both men are charged that, between August 12 and September 2 in the London area, they conspired to pervert the course of justice by the use of public justice in that they acted contrary to the administration of law following arrest on August 12 of 11p Keith Soltz for an offence (Section 1 of the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964) contrary to common law.

Body is found on mountain

The body of a man who has been missing for a week was found today on mountains near Crumachan, Argyllshire.

Robert Russell, aged 55, of Stokes Terrace, Motherwell, a dresser, is thought to have died from exposure.

A police mountain rescue team and two RAF mountain rescue teams took part in the search. An RAF helicopter from Leuchars flew the body

"NOBODY WILL expect a tree to form its crown in exactly the same way as its root. Between, above, and below there cannot be exact mirror images of each other. It is obvious that different functions operating in different elements must produce vital divergences." Thus Paul Klee defends the contemporary artist's emancipation from direct representational art, and illustrates the kind of formal theory that underlies more abstract exploration.

It is a clear image, and I wish one as graphic were available to illuminate the radical change of focus in twentieth-century music also. Very often, indeed, composers have shied away from giving even clues as to how their music works. I suppose Pierre Boulez comes closest to defining the issue when he says that whereas classical Western music described "a simple trajectory traced between a point of departure and a point of arrival"—asserting, thus, the Euclidean principle that "a straight line is the shortest distance between two points"—today's music "turns more and more towards a search for a relative universe, towards a permanent discovery comparable to a permanent revolution."

This is good as far as it goes: but he doesn't follow it through. I spoke recently with Luciano Berio—an avant-garde composer who is at long last receiving the public attention he deserves—and he maintained that Boulez talks too much: he externalises the formal processes of composition to the extent that he loses sight of their motivation.

Berio, by contrast (and I'm not trying to portray here an artificial rivalry where none exists), has always remained conscious of the human sources of musical expression. An Italian by birth, he lived and worked within the Italian operatic tradition for some time, coming to contemporary music relatively late. His knowledge of tradition lives on in all his work, however esoteric. His family were musical—his father was a composer and church organist—and he learnt the traditional repertoire of chamber and operatic music early on.

He recalls, with a smirk, his first composition, a "Pastorale" inspired by his reading of Romain Rolland's "Jean-Christophe." Moreover, living away from the city in Oneglia, Northern Italy, he was isolated from the current trends in the arts, and wartime Mussolini's Italy offered only a limited range of music anyway. Berio describes his initiation into contemporary music as a series of shocks, beginning with Milhaud's cantata, "La mort d'un tyran," which he heard in 1945—Milhaud's experiments with stage music in "Les Choristes" had already impressed him deeply—and subsequently, the music of Webern, Schoenberg, Berg, Stravinsky. Having studied at the Milan Conservatory, he was able to earn his living as operatic répétiteur and conductor, appearing at La Scala, La Fenice, and other opera-houses in Italy and abroad. (Berio remembers wryly directing a performance of Strauss's "Salome" in South America, the first at which the heroine appeared nude in the "Dance of the Seven Veils.") But from 1948—when he was 24—he turned his attention decisively towards composition.

Berio still recognises to what extent opera was the parent-form in Western music. The symmetries and asymmetries we observe, the "simple trajectory" Boulez mentions, these took root because music was dependent upon the example of the libretto. The instrumental music took opera as its direct model. We can hear expostulations, developments and recapitulations in Mozart symphonies and concertos, but we do not have to listen hard to hear also arias and duets and ensembles. We talk about "melodic phrases" and "paraphrases": they are sung or played, for these are an enlargement or extension of the characteristics of speech. Music in our century has severed itself from this verbal umbilical cord.

Berio regards the search for viable formal alternatives to the Western tradition as dependent upon a full harnessing of the sonorous and stylistic resources available. It is significant



Berio recording 'Epifanie' for RCA

The labyrinth maker

Meirion Bowen reports on the work of Luciano Berio, whose influences range from James Joyce to Mahler and folk music. His techniques have already influenced pop LPs and his settings of folk songs performed by Cathy Berberian, have just been recorded by RCA. On Saturday he appears at the last concert of the Edinburgh Festival. 'Of Mahler, Berio said that his work seemed to bear within it the weight of the entire history of music. That would aptly characterise Berio himself.'

that for both Boulez and Berio a work of art is now best thought of as a labyrinth, a maze of secret corridors, exits and entrances. But their methods of charting the labyrinth are very different.

Boulez remains obsessed with the structure of musical language and with the possible formulation of a meta-language, uncontaminated by general parlance. His position was analogous to that of Wittgenstein at the time of the "Tractatus." And just as Wittgenstein abandoned his earlier notion to study "language in action," to produce the language-games of "Philosophical Investigations," so Boulez abandoned strict serialism, introduced alien elements into his works and has since sought a more flexible way for controlling the linguistic components. He retains, in his recent music, a high degree of isolation from any accidental or oriental styles: he never toys with dadaism, or introduces "extra-musical" noise or electronics as a separate element. He is almost puritanical in his detachment from any semblance of the musical vernacular. Boulez's labyrinth is a formal miracle beneath which there is emotional anarchy. His own term is a "highly organised emotional delirium."

Berio's labyrinth is another matter altogether. He rejects little. Musically speaking, Boulez's purity is counter-balanced by Berio's promiscuity. The ingredients for his "Laborintus II," the Dante commemorative piece, which was heard recently at a Prom, and which had evoked enthusiastic responses in this country (it is recorded on RCA), are many and multifarious: speech, in several languages, sung melody and other vocalised sounds, noises like hand-clapping,

an electronic component, instrumental writing both controlled and improvisatory, and much else. Berio is concerned here to establish certain relationships within a rich texture—like bringing together jazz and other noises on tape to signify the climactic Inferno, associated with modern industrialised society: but he also allows various inter-relationships to emerge of their own accord. His method is akin to the stream-of-consciousness technique in the works of James Joyce, the artist who has influenced Berio most powerfully.

It is as inaccurate, indeed, to assume that Berio's kaleidoscopic major compositions are shapeless as it is to imagine Joyce's "Ulysses" to be the pure verbalising. There is formal perfection in each, yet the content yields countless fresh meanings simply by virtue of the method by which they are put over. But before considering that method we must remember how scrupulously Berio selects and modifies the ingredients to suit his purpose.

His investigation of electronics is a case in point. After studying in Tanglewood with his compatriot Dallapiccola, Berio returned to Italy to join the staff of Italian radio, starting up an electronic music studio there in 1955. But he was not primarily interested in electronics. He saw it as an intermediary field, somewhere between that of humanly produced sound and everyday noise. He chose to investigate, through electronics, the whole spectrum of acoustic imagery. He collaborated, on the one hand with poets and linguists—members of the Neissimi group (like Eduardo Sanguineti and Umberto Eco)—and outstanding performers, amongst them the spectacular singer, Cathy Ber-

berian (Berio's first wife, and herself a composer experimenting particularly with vocalised sounds).

The fruit of such researches were works like "Omaggio di Joyce," "Laborintus II," "Epifanie" and "Laborintus III." "Visage" centres on the word "parole," and the voice of Cathy Berberian here makes an organic impression in the first five minutes. Parallel to the works exploring the potential of vocalised sound are the series of "Sequenze" for individual instruments: some introduce effects obtained by the Bartolozzi method and they all seem to encapsulate the characteristics and past history of those instruments.

At the same time, Berio was progressing towards a new concept of musical theatre. Even the formal qualities of works from the fifties begin to verge on the theatrical. Berio is constantly in search of relationships between things, rather than distinctions: he is an opponent of dualism in any form, and hopes that he will live long enough to see the conventional separation of audience and participants in theatrical presentations lose its ascendancy.

The sixties saw Berio drawing together all the strands of experimentation with which he had been occupied, creating works which, as he said of one of them, "Circles" (1960), "should be listened to as theatre and looked at as music." "Circles" itself uses poems by e. e. cummings not as the basis of a straight setting but as the linguistic starting-point for an astonishing conjunction of vocal instrumental and action elements. "Passaggio" (1962-3), whose British premiere London Sinfonietta hope to feature in their next season's programmes, was Berio's first, characteris-

tic response to a commission from La Piccola Scala in Milan. He worked here (as in the later "Laborintus II") with Eduardo Sanguineti, and produced a "Mass on the stage": a dialogue between five groups constituting a speaking chorus in the auditorium, and on stage, the single character, "She," based to some extent on the Milena of Kafka's letters and on Rosa Luxemburg.

It's a provocative piece, deliberately inviting the audience to identify with poses of conformity, selfishness, mental laziness and support for conventional taboos suggested by the chorus: there is no plot, only the solitary woman, "beaten by those who are sure of their myths and idols, persecuted and reduced to an object."

More assured than "Passaggio" is his recent "Opera," which had a controversial reception at its premiere last year at the Santa Fe Opera. Again Berio creates a non-story, using fragments of three possible stories—the sinking of the Titanic; the New York Open Theatre's "Terminal" (chunks of which occur as in the original, other parts modified); and finally, the death of Orpheus. All three stories are constantly present, their interrelationships shifting and altering perspective constantly. Berio focuses on one situation to which all the characters and situations used constantly aspire. He applies his stream-of-consciousness method to the stage here quite explicitly. At one point, the stage caves in and regurgitates memories of past operas enacted upon it.

Nono and other Italian contemporaries, Berio has avoided making his works a medium for political propaganda: political or other events that have affected him deeply he has treated as a catalyst to composition on his own terms. Hence his treatment of the name Martin Luther King as the starting-point for vocalisations in the second movement of the "Sinfonia": slogans written on the walls of the Sorbonne during the riots in 1968 (where he happened to be at the time) of the work's composition are absorbed into the stream of words that flows along with and against the music in the third movement of the piece.

This Third movement of the "Sinfonia," using a Mahler movement as a vessel for quotations from the music past and present, with a verbal counter-part in Beckett's "The Unnamable," also created as a vessel for verbal quotations and vocalisations, heard simultaneously epitomises Berio's method. Of Mahler, Berio said that his work seemed to bear within it the weight of the entire history of music. That would aptly characterise Berio himself.

His fascination with the voice is evident here in the way he often reconstitutes Mahler's instrumental writing as vocalised effect. About 10 years ago, the Times referred to Luigi Nono as "the Puccini of the avant-garde"; which so amused a professor at the university where I was a student that he made a determined effort to sing "O my beloved father" in the fragmented, serial manner, to hilarious effect. That laurel, or one similar, might now better be awarded to Berio. His sensitivity towards vocal inflections enables him to work within the most elaborate theatrical contexts, and also to make potential chart-busters out of folk-songs of different nations: his series of 11 such settings were recently recorded for BBC TV's "Music Now" with Cathy Berberian and London Sinfonietta, and RCA are to release them on disc.

It is likely also, I guess that Berio's stream-of-consciousness technique will come to be regarded as a mainstream method, if it hasn't already: its deployment on pop LPs is already widespread, and in a world wherein the geographical division separating musical cultures from one another are constantly being shattered, it is one successful way of ordering a prodigious diversity of idioms. The method is in any case not new to film-makers—whose fast cutting of scenes, flashbacks and other temporal manipulations have been accepted as normal since the inception of the medium. Berio holds an important key to the twentieth-century aesthetic labyrinth.

NEW RECORDS REVIEWED

BY EDWARD GREENFIELD

Henze means paeans

"EL CIMARRON." Hans-Werner Henze's massive "recital for four musicians" first heard at the Aldeburgh Festival last year, is now presented on record (DGG 270 030—two discs) and confounds any initial doubts I had about such new simplicity in Henze. At least as powerfully as "The Raft of the Medusa," Henze's new directness can be measured as a aesthetic force, not just a political exercise.

No doubt a few extra copies will be sold because this (in my comparative, decorous experience) is the first time a record has presented good and low the most notorious of four-letter words. The Aldeburgh programme put it in asterisks. German-speaking DGG have no such inhibitions in their German text and English translation. To be fair this is merely a passage illustrating the brash manners of neo-imperialist Yankees taking over Cuba.

To outline what "El Cimarrón" about is to make it sound like a leaping propaganda exercise. It is, more, the intensely moving story of Cuban, born in slavery in 1880. The takes fifteen key passages from a complete story as dictated in the mar hundredth year—childhood, early life in the woods, life on a sugar plantation, the revolution against the Church, part of the story (irony well contained with flute touching in plainsong), a naturally the revolution against Spain.

But where at Aldeburgh the he improvised accompaniment of flute guitar and percussion behind baritone declamation (the poet, William Pearson) sounded dangerous, undisciplined, the pattern on record musical as well as dramatic, see finely controlled.

One remembers particularly poetry of the wood scene (bass and guitar harmonies intensely evocative) and the beautiful scene with blood-curdling yells for all four musicians. Such movements are the more effective for being observed merely in the mind's without the distraction of having to Yamashta, the percussionist, leap from phone to spine to dedicated ribbons in hair. The dedicated original quartet of musicians—Pearl and Yamashta joined by Karlheinz Zöller and Leo Bröuer.

Henze's "Essay on Pigs" is another of the new direct, left-wing work using instead of Pearson the waz Roy Hart, straining like mad, the eight octaves as he did for P. Maxwell Davies in "Songs for a King." But after "El Cimarrón" for that matter after the Davies, seems to be trying too hard, me a half-way stage in Henze's new development. In the record, the coupling in the ingenious Double Concerto, played by Gary Karr and English Chamber Orchestra conducted by the composer (DGG 139456).

Henze's Second Piano Concerto massive in argument to match its length (50 minutes) is played with devotion by the dedicatee, Christoph Eschenbach and the London Philharmonic in Henze (DGG 2530 056). There is of Henze's new simplicity here. In its unsmiling complexity it represents a latter-day development of Reger tradition in the German concerto.

The Everest label, now very reasonably priced at £14.1 per record, gives two useful examples of Henze's recording work with the same Musical. A two-disc set (SD 3171) presents Schoenberg's "Pis Lunare" in a vivid reading by El Pilarczyk coupled with the Seres Opus 24, while two more Schoenberg works, the Chamber Symphony and Three Pieces of 1910 are coupled with Messiaen's Seven Images. I heard this week in Boulez's later Prom at the Round House (SDBR 3192).

ALBERT HALL

Edward Greenfield

BBC Scottish

THE BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra under James Loughran, provided an unusually substantial Saturday Prom programme—even for these ambitious days. They made it the more substantial by adopting a procedure that Sir Henry Wood used roundly to condemn—observing the exposition repeats in both the symphonies which framed the concert, Mendelssohn's "Italian" and Beethoven's "Pastoral."

It is only a few years since this long-neglected practice started to return. Wood used to say that the twentieth-century listener should know his symphonic structures well enough not to need to much repetition, but there is little doubt that these two symphonies gain significantly from having the balance properly set in the first movement. The trend, I deduce, has followed a developing practice in the recording world, where minutes snipped off a symphony are not necessarily an advantage for the purchaser. Certainly in the "Italian" where the repeat brings a full 20 bars of lead-back (for generations unheard), the case is unanswerable, and on this occasion an immediate repeat allowed the orchestra to get into its stride the second time through. A pity that after the resilient account of the first movement Loughran then let tension slip, and the next two movements sounded perfunctory. But the development section in the final Saiterello once more inspired the Scottish players to lift the music with rhythmic verve.

Walton's Viola Concerto—originally a Prom work of 1928—brought a fine young Hungarian soloist, Csaba Erdelyi, who plays with big, precise tone. This was the very opposite of the meandering, wayward performance record-collectors know from Menuhin. There were only two places where Erdelyi might have found more poetry, and he was almost too secure in the central scherzo, where it is fun for everyone to live dangerously. But generally tautness and expressiveness were nicely balanced to underline the yearning, acid romanticism of Walton's early masterpiece.

Heather Harper rightly won an ovation for her singing of three songs from Mahler's "Des Knaben Wunderhorn." The pay-off lines in these highly sophisticated songs, or simplicity did not always find the orchestra in its

review



JAMES LOUGHRAN: ALBERT HALL

most pointed form, but with Harper underlining the melodic links with folk-song and presenting each one with apparent artlessness, solo and accompaniment were nicely blended.

HYDE PARK

Robin Denselow

Jack Bruce

BLACKHILL ENTERPRISES, British pioneers of free pop, were allowed back into Hyde Park on Saturday for the last bash of the season. Predictably, they were determined to show that they can provide better free music than a certain rival organisation that unleashed the grizzly Grand Funk Railroad on the Park a few weeks back—and they managed it with ease, thanks to King Crimson, Roy Harper (who produced a batch of new songs and a performance almost up to his recording standards), and the new Jack Bruce band.

Bruce's new band is excellent. It's made up of musicians who, like Bruce, have been through a variety of bands and styles, starting off in several cases—with the sixties B and B boom, and the influence of Alexis Korner. Bruce, of course, played with blues-based bands (Graham Bond Organisa-

tion, Cream) and more recently moved to the borders of modern jazz with Lifetime. His new band marks something of a return towards the Cream format (they even played "Politician") but with multi-instrumental line-up that helped show up the many sides of Bruce's musicianship. There is his former boss Graham Bond on organ and alto sax, Art Themen on tenor sax, Chris Spedding on guitar, and John Marshall on drums: an impressive bunch but all of them firmly controlled by Bruce's bass and vocal.

The material ranged from ballads both lyrical and thunderous (with Bruce on piano for the gentler pieces) to blues and jazz-rock. For a band who have been together in this combination for such a short time (this was their first major concert) they were playing with tough, vital, and almost astonishingly tight. Bruce looked delighted: this, more than Cream, is his band.

EDINBURGH

Nicholas de Jongh

Alice

THERE WAS an outburst of repeated booing and some counter cheers at the end of the Manhattan Project's performance of "Alice in Wonderland" on Tuesday. The boos may have been ill-mannered but they could not have been better justified, for the Manhattan's production is a repellent travesty of the original. It dishonours the work of Lewis Carroll and experimental theatre under whose banner this American company apparently "work."

When I refer to "travesty" I do not use the word as a purist, outraged by this perversion of "Alice." There would be nothing intrinsically wrong with the conception of an acid "Wonderland," a view of the dream rife with sexual menace, tension and madness, with eyes only for the barred and visionary garden. But the Manhattan Project has the benefit of no sustaining conviction and little apparent aptitude. Imagine "Alice" rewritten by a mindless Hollywood hack, sounding one note of hysteria and creating cheap cracks everywhere, and you have the Manhattan Project.

The Project has taken a random selection of scenes from "Alice in Wonderland" and "Alice Through the Looking Glass" and flung them defiantly together, conveyed every character in hysterical rant, castrato voice or

madman's gabble. The effect is not of a madhouse which the company presumably intended, it is more a pantomime version of mania. On a bare playing area surrounded by doors and occasional rubbish, the actors use themselves functionally: a footnote says that the Director, Andre Gregory, was inspired by Grotowski—never can such stimulus have brought such results. The company is like Grotowski only in the sense that it depends on its own bodies and not on mechanical stage effects. Alice's descent down the rabbit warren is shown by four actors swinging her in the air. The stoned caterpillar sits on a sacred mushroom composed of four crouched human beings, and all the sounds are made by the actors' mouths.

The failure is one of tone and structure. Each Wonderland character, from Humpty Dumpty to the White Rabbit, is allowed to shout or scream in a garbled fashion of farcical caricature close to unintelligibility. Slapstick takes over the mad tea party, and the four-letter expletive and a bird who keeps putting his head under Alice's skirts are gratuitous attempts to spring laughter. Alice herself is a knowing, all-American under-age filmstar and her encounters with the Wonderland people are milked for laughter while all interior conviction is suspended. The insertion of Humpty Dumpty and the White Knight, after the tea party, is without any cohesive reason and brings the play abruptly to a close. It is frightful.

EDINBURGH

Gerald Lerner

Chicago S O

THE CHICAGO Symphony Orchestra — on its first tour abroad since it was founded 80 years ago — is now in Edinburgh, enjoying an enormous success with the Festival audience. There might not have been total approval of George Soli's treatment of Mendelssohn and Brahms in the first concert in the Usher Hall on Saturday, but there is no doubt that he (musical director of the orchestra since 1968) has complete control over a superbly disciplined and yet fully flexible ensemble.

The other great quality of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra is the clarity. Balance of sound, a blend of colours, overall rhythmic precision create a texture with every line both audible and in perspective. So it is a lively rather than a rich sound, always

interesting, finely finished rather than smooth. And these qualities were heard at their best in the one American work the orchestra has brought to its four Edinburgh concerts. Elliott Carter's Variations for Orchestra. Being not the latest Carter — the Variations were written in 1955 — they are relatively easy to follow. Mr Soli, moreover, was helpful in bringing forward those repeated themes and serial fragments which hold the work so closely together, and the ear was free to indulge itself in the complexities of the texture, which is elaborately worked but (in a performance as skilful and as aware as this) never overcrowded.

The overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream" demonstrated similar qualities — the precise delicacy of the strings, the just intonation of the woodwind. But it was a curiously unmajestic and unatmospheric interpretation on the conductor's part. As for Brahms's First Symphony, as someone said, it was a wonderful performance, but wrong piece. The right piece would have been a more excitable and less stable work, one without the interrelated, unrelenting, towards inevitable, with every change of tempo and every emotional unpredictability foreseen and responded to with unquestionable conviction.

ROYAL ACADEMY

Caroline Tisdall

Sculptors' prize

THE IDEA BEHIND the national competition sponsored by the "Daily Telegraph" colour magazine was to encourage a wider market for the work of young sculptors. The age limit was 30 and most of the pieces submitted were small-scale, obviously with the private buyer in mind. The judges included Eduardo Paolozzi and Elisabeth Frink and some of the points they brought up were a good deal more interesting than most of the work that got through the exhibition. There was a general feeling that standards are disintegrating and that criticism must be more outspoken. They expressed disappointment at the general level of imagination, and Paolozzi went so far as to suggest that the £3,000 prize-money would have been better spent on sponsoring research into art schools "where there is something of a crisis at the moment."

The winning piece by Linda Mallett

ALBERT HALL

Meirion Bowen

Barenboim Prom

BARENBOIM NIGHT at the Proms no doubt became a regular feature for the future series. For this irrepressible, committed young musician desert programme to himself, giving full to his talents as pianist and conductor.

In the first half of this concert accompanied the violinist, Pin Zukerman, in Schubert's Sonata minor, Opus 30 No. 2. Both works the intimate conventions of domestic chamber music to make big much to a large audience in the Albert Hall as to those, like me, listening to the relay on Radio 3. Barenboim was the force, they minded partner in this duel. He held the most of the surprising tensions that pervade the Schubert bursts to be found in the Beethoven. He tried not, enough, in fact, a more open and direct approach, some of the cryptic quality of the part in the Beethoven sonata first movement was lost altogether, and the murmuring commentaries were skimmed over. Zukerman, however, compensated with a well suited some sense of reserve and propriety to their interpretations. His minor sometimes went awry in more a stoned episode, but overall these compelling performances, with a warm-hearted.

Barenboim returned after the val to inject some vitality and life into the often faded sound of BBC Symphony Orchestra. His cor indeed, in Schubert's Ninth symphony many of the inspired effort, surmounting of the hazards of tempo, and ensemble, which have supplanted many mighty baton-wielders in work.

Priorities in Ulster

Mr Heath and Mr Lynch will meet today against a growing party discord in Britain over policy on Northern Ireland. Mr Wilson's weekend statement is carefully worded, and somewhere in it will be found most of the reservations that are necessary in any comment on this appalling and complex situation. But there can be no doubt about the thrust of the statement: Mr Wilson is leading Labour away from further identification with the Heath-Maudling policies in Ulster.

In which direction? This is less clear. Mr Wilson is understandably annoyed that Parliament has not been recalled. He is unhappy that the Government is not accompanying its security measures with a new political initiative. And he finds himself unable to support the interment policy which preceded the most violent stage of the present IRA campaign.

Interment is a repugnant measure. It has only been used in Britain during the war. Mr Vorster once gleefully praised the Special Powers Act (under which interments are made) as the kind of measure he would like to have on the South African statute book. Yet both Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic retain this distasteful power in their law: Mr Lynch contemplated using it again within the past year, and the Northern Ireland Government, with Whitehall's consent, has now done so.

Mr Wilson himself gave the explanation for the Special Powers Act when he was Prime Minister. He told Miss Bernadette Devlin on May 22, 1969, that he believed Stormont would have responded to his dislike of the Act that April (presumably by repealing it) but that under the circumstances then "not a government in the world would have gone on with what was proposed concerning special powers until they were assured there would be a period of law, order, peace, calm, and quiet." And what had caused the hardening of attitude which Mr Wilson endorsed in this way? Explosions which cut off water and electricity to parts of Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland is now suffering from something more serious than a partial disruption of its water supply. It has passed beyond the stage when policemen and soldiers were being stoned

and petrol-bombed; passed even the period when most of the shooting and bombing was directed at security forces. Ordinary people, Protestant and Catholic, are now being killed and injured quite indiscriminately. The Provisional IRA has made it clear that if people go near public buildings they risk their lives. The Sinn Féin spokesman in Dublin has said that the deaths of 17-month-old infants must be seen in the context of history.

There is room for argument as to whether all the men held for interment are justifiably held. It would be astonishing if they were (and that is the horrifying weakness of any detention without trial). But does Mr Wilson really believe that men whom Mr Joe Cahill has claimed as officers and volunteers in his units should be released? Is that likely to contribute to the political initiative that Mr Wilson and others rightly seek?

This is the heart of the dilemma facing Mr Heath and Mr Lynch. The Irish Prime Minister is right in believing that there can be no settlement in Northern Ireland unless measures to restore order are accompanied by a political initiative. But Mr Heath is also right in believing that a political initiative has no hope of success unless peace is restored. Indeed Mr Wilson's statement underlines this in one key area: "every pound spent on regional incentives daily becomes worth progressively less in economic development because of the growing disincentive through civil strife and murder."

That is true. But what is also true is that underpinning in Ulster is the one issue on which Mr Wilson's Government, like each preceding British Government, made no impact at all. Yet ask the average working-class Catholic—or Protestant—in Belfast or Londonderry what makes him most discontent with life, and the answer will not be about the Apprentice Boys or the Ancient Order of Hibernians. It will be about the feared unemployment. Constitutional cobbling in Northern Ireland is well worth examining. But Mr Wilson and others would be wise to emphasise that it has no hope of success unless there is a huge breakthrough to prosperity; and that this depends on an early end to gunfire and explosions.

Oil in a changing world

The North Sea could soon be witness to an historical turn about. The State-owned National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), in bidding jointly with BP for an oil and gas concession in the British zone of the North Sea, stands ready to repay Britain for generations of exploitation of Middle Eastern resources by Western oil companies. It is a move that befits the first country in the Middle East to establish commercial production. If Iran wins the concession there is every chance that its terms will be considerably less generous than those granted to international oil companies operating over the years in the Middle East.

Iran's participation, taken with the effects of President Nixon's devaluation of the dollar and accompanying economic measures, could mean that a new round of negotiations between oil producers and companies are not too far away. The period of pricing stability which the oil companies believed they had bought through the Tehran and Tripoli agreements would thus fall short of the five years they had hoped for. The OPEC conference due to open in Beirut on September 22 will show the way the problems of local participation and the dollar are being viewed.

Producer countries would do well to move with caution in the field of participation. The OPEC conference held in Vienna last July called for a plan to study 20 per cent participation in the property and management of concession com-

panies. These countries know well from the negotiations over prices that they hold all the cards in the producing market. It will pay for them to remember that participation attempts by producing countries have been costly. The companies of the oil producers have been predictably short on expertise—probably as a result of deliberate foreign oil company policy. There have, over the years, been many combined operations between foreign and local oil companies. NIOC, Libya, and Algeria's Sonatrach have all sold crude oil abroad directly. Kuwait's National Petroleum Company has had some success in retailing refined products in Europe and Japan. But this has also meant exposure to the present problems of the market.

OPEC has had parity changes in mind for some time. At the Caracas conference of December 1970, it resolved that "in case of changes in the parity of money of major industrialised countries... posted or tax-reference prices should be adjusted." The question in Beirut will be who and how much. Oil prices are calculated on a dollar basis, but President Nixon's measures will affect only those paid in dollars—mainly by US companies. Sizeable sums could be involved. Middle East oil revenues were estimated at \$5,671.1 millions in 1970. And that was before the massive price increases. Even 1 per cent devaluation will be a large slice off.

A light on Blackpool Tower

The least controversial Trades Union Congress for years opens in Blackpool today. The most argumentative debate will be over the Industrial Relations Act, and specifically about registration. Though there will be much manoeuvring for public relations effect by various large unions, the Congress is unlikely to create new martyrs through expulsions. This is wise. The white-collar unions which feel they have to register in order to avert poaching by non-TUC unions took a long time to make up their minds to affiliate. A new schism would be a tragedy for trade unionism.

The issue about which trade unionists ought to be thinking seriously will not come up in a controversial form. There will be debates on unemployment, the economy, and wages, but the received wisdom is that any discussion on incomes policy must be kept in a low key. The serious talking about that, it is said, is going on among Government, CBI, TUC, and NEDY—and the less said publicly the more will happen. Mr Jones and Mr Scanlon, a nod and a wink and, are realists too, but to mention wage restraint in a hall where

they are present is as counter-productive as shouting four-letter words before an anti-protest commission.

The psychology behind this argument is well understood, but there is one fallacy in the reasoning. So far Mr Barber's mini-Budget has had depressingly little effect. Is there any hope of new industrial investment unless industry can foresee an expansion which will last? And can it last if the consumer boomlet when it comes sends wages spiralling upwards again? The most definite impression of trade union thinking that businessmen have at present comes from the engineering unions' huge national wage claim. It is, of course, a long way from being conceded, but as an encouragement to courageous investment decisions it leaves something to be desired. Would it be possible in Blackpool this week to raise even the faintest prospect that a deal on expansion, prices, and wages is feasible? Jobs for 900,000 unemployed people, many of them trade unionists, depend on the creation of a confidence in Britain's economic future which is still sadly absent.

A COUNTRY DIARY

LAKE DISTRICT: It may seem odd at first sight to write a Country Diary from a museum, but it is not odd really when the museum is a folk museum of Lakeland life and industry, housed in the stable block of Abbot Hall at Kendal. This place has caught (but in no way dried up) the essence of the Lake Country and some of its past ways. Some of these ways, and the things that were made, have gone for ever. But some, like the turbines, the laundry machinery and the snuff, are still being made and exported from near here. Slate and stone have many uses, from Neolithic Langdale stone axes (surely the district's first export?) to the Lakeland stone on the Ross Group's new building at Grimsby. Brass pans, wooden bowls, horn (once used in windows, now as adornment), a Romano-British horseshoe, and its modern counterpart, all span hundreds of years. Many of the farm implements and their names are just the same even though blacksmiths and wheelwrights are few, and horse-drawn ploughs and farm carts are almost non-existent. Indeed, the whole place has an air of immediacy and reality. Why is this? It is no doubt partly the skill of its arrangement but, even more, because all these things have been made, used or worn by real people in their daily lives. Nowhere, however, is the sense of reality stronger than in the small bedroom at the top of the stairs with its high bed and wooden table, its patchwork curtains and bedspread. A "straw boater" hangs behind the door, stiff collars and an empty bottle of "Jockey Club" scent lie on the dressing table. A heavy clock ticks slowly on the wall, and you could imagine that the owner has just got dressed, just gone out.

END J. WILSON.

EVERY political regime, using tactics ranging from the benign fiction of Plato's golden myths to the national brainwashing of Hitler's big lie, to some extent justifies its existence—and conceals its mistakes—through recourse to deception.

Somewhere in between, repeated again and again to the Cambodian population, as well as to foreign visitors, lie the claims of the Phnom Penh government that last year's ousting of Prince Sihanouk, and the war that followed, were the result of spontaneous popular demonstrations.

The complete details of the moves leading to Sihanouk's going have long been closely guarded State secrets here. In a recent series of interviews, however, a number of high-ranking Cambodian officials for the first time consented, on the condition that their names be not revealed for the present, to discuss candidly the events leading up to the change in government and the beginning of the war.

The train of events recreated in the interviews, granted to me over the past month, is completely at variance with the official version of the events disseminated through the various propaganda organs of the Cambodian government. The interviews, nearly 18 months after the events, seem important not only in an historical perspective, but in the light of the government's pretensions that the Cambodian war was unavoidable, that Sihanouk had lost the confidence of his people, and that as a result the present regime is entitled to world-wide support.

According to these people, all of whom still hold high posts in Phnom Penh, Marshal Lon Nol, his deputy, Sirik Matak, and important members of the Cambodian high command and parliament conspired to overthrow Norodom Sihanouk by force of arms and to assassinate him, if necessary, as early as six months before the coup actually occurred and the war started.

The same figures, according to these high-placed sources, organised the "spontaneous" anti-Vietnamese demonstrations and the sackings of the North Vietnamese and Vietcong embassies in Phnom Penh.

They also organised subsequent anti-Sihanouk demonstrations, which failed to attract popular support and thus delayed the anti-Sihanouk group's timetable for ousting the Prince by 48 hours. On the eve of Sihanouk's eventual overthrow, on March 18, 1970, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak forces arrested scores of pro-Sihanouk officials and surrounded the National Assembly with tanks. Only then did the Cambodian parliament proceed to oust the Prince.

The crucial March demonstrations, and the final steps in Sihanouk's removal from power, were planned in a series of high-level clandestine meetings held in Phnom Penh in the early months of 1970. Several of them were held in the homes of Lon Nol and Sirik Matak; others occurred in moving cars to avoid detection by Sihanouk's secret police. Sihanouk himself was absent from the country at the time.

The result of the meetings, I was told, were personal orders issued by Lon Nol and Sirik Matak instructing the Minister



Republic Day demonstrations in Phnom Penh—the culmination of six months' change following Sihanouk's departure

Who tripped Sihanouk?

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, it was officially claimed, had lost the confidence of his people when he was deposed as Cambodian head of state last year: the present regime, by implication, deserves the world's support. But a remarkable series of interviews with highly-placed, and for the moment anonymous, figures in Phnom Penh reveals a very different pattern of conspiracy and intrigue—including a plan to assassinate the Prince, if necessary, as early as six months before the coup. T. D. ALLMAN here tells a story which remains a closely guarded secret inside the young Republic of Cambodia

of Education, at that time Chamam Sokhum, to arrange anti-Vietcong demonstrations in the Communist-infiltrated province of Svay Rieng, and later in Phnom Penh itself. Svay Rieng officials apparently feared the consequences of the demonstrations, but went ahead with them when they were assured that they "would help Sihanouk in his efforts to put pressure on the Communists to withdraw," as one of my informants put it.

After the small demonstration on March 8 of students and teachers in Svay Rieng, larger demonstrations were ordered for Phnom Penh. Government sound trucks urged the students to demonstrate and officers of the government-sponsored Assembly of Youth arranged for students and teachers to assemble at the two Communist embassies.

However the actual sackings of the two embassies, which, together with Sihanouk's fall and a Cambodian ultimatum to the Communists, provided a casus belli for the war, was arranged through the Cambodian high command and actually carried out by squads of military police in plain clothes under the command of Lon Nol, Lon Nol's younger brother.

The demonstration in Phnom Penh on March 11 was just one part of a planned two-part

effort to oust the Prince. "We planned two demonstrations," one of my sources said, "one for the eleventh to create the crisis, the other on March 18 (1970) to provide the pretext for ousting Sihanouk."

Anti-Sihanouk tracts and anti-Vietnamese posters were prepared in advance at the Ministries of Information and Education. However the anti-Sihanouk demonstration on March 16 failed when pro-Sihanouk students surrounded the National Assembly. The Phnom Penh police, also pro-Sihanouk, that day arrested 20 hand-picked demonstrators carrying anti-Sihanouk tracts as they moved toward the Assembly. As a result, I was told, "it appeared for the moment we were foiled."

Inside the National Assembly that day, anti-Sihanouk deputies, including the acting president of the Assembly, in Tham (now Minister of Interior), were waiting for the demonstration to materialise in hope that it would stampede the parliament into ousting Sihanouk. Instead, "We began to be attacked for our anti-Sihanouk statements. The Assembly adjourned in confusion."

That night, as Phnom Penh newspapers carried headlines saying "Coup d'état abor-

ted," another high-ranking meeting was held at the home of Sisowath Sirik Matak. He summed up the situation when he said: "We have gone too far now to turn back."

The next day, with the approval of Lon Nol, the arrests began. Those arrested or forced from office included 20 high-ranking army officers, the governors of Phnom Penh and the surrounding Kandal province, and two members of the Cabinet. Only after Lon Nol's troops had taken over the civilian government of Phnom Penh, and tanks had surrounded the Assembly building, did the actual vote ousting Sihanouk take place.

The events of March 18 are alleged to be but the final stage of more than six months' efforts to depose Sihanouk which began shortly after the former chief of state, in an effort to put pressure on the Communists, named Lon Nol premier and commander-in-chief of the Cambodian armed forces in mid-1969.

According to the sources, the anti-Sihanouk faction was ready to oust Sihanouk in December 1969, during a national congress held in Phnom Penh. The sources said that 4,000 military police and soldiers, again under the command of Lon Nol, were ordered to pack the meeting, which Sihanouk used as sounding board for his programmes. Seeking to be outgunned, Sihanouk let the Congress vote for Sirik Matak's policies rather than dissolve the government and call for new elections, as planned. Shortly afterwards Sihanouk left Phnom Penh for France, telling a confidant: "They are trying to make a Sukarno out of me."

New light is also shed on the role played by Lon Nol in the events leading up to Sihanouk's ousting. The Premier absented himself from Phnom Penh during much of the crisis, and some observers have suspected that he, unlike Sirik Matak, was not wholeheartedly behind the move to remove the chief of state. However, my sources agreed that Lon Nol all along had manipulated events from afar. "We always acted with his approval, on his instructions. He ran the government—and our plans—by telephone from Paris."

Interestingly enough, my informants, in the course of half a dozen interviews, never named Sihanouk's foreign policy of maintaining good relations with the Vietnamese Communists, as a reason for ousting him.

"Frankly," said one of them, Sihanouk was anti-Communist as we were. Another said: "He had power too long. We wanted it. The only way to get at him was by attacking the Vietcong." Military orders, signed by Lon Nol, directed government troops to assassinate the chief of state if he returned to Cambodia. The main fear of the moment was that Sihanouk would return, rally the country to him, and hold elections, which he would win "because he was so popular with the peasants."

Perhaps the most striking elements of the anti-Sihanouk conspiracy—for such it seems to have been—were its total lack of spontaneity, and the plotters' easy sacrifice of good relations with the all-powerful Vietnamese Communists in the interests of domestic and political expediency.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The penalty of harshness

Sir,—In the USA the police carry guns and lethal night sticks, and they are renowned for the fact that they use both of them very frequently. Generally they are fully backed by their superiors if they kill or injure someone in pursuance of the "anything goes when you are dealing with criminals" policy. The courts pass sentences which can amount to hundreds of years, and if they could keep the prisoners in jail that long he would serve his sentence in full. Men have spent decades in the death cells awaiting decisions as to whether they will be hanged, executed, or electrocuted, and the prison conditions are tough enough to satisfy the most reactionary reformer.

Yet in spite of all this (or because of it?) their crime statistics make those of Britain and the rest of Europe look like a kindergarten charge sheet. If 15,810 murders last year—and the murders of nine policemen in New York alone this year—do not prove that harsh penal and legal systems will not answer our problems, then for God's sake what does? Yours faithfully, Joseph A. Phillips, 6 Abbey Road, Birmingham, Nottingham.

A Sussex flonker's plea

Sir,—I was more than interested to see the coverage given to the game of dwile flouting as played in Gotherington (August 30); but it is really dwile flouting or dwile flonking? For some weeks now a controversy has been raging in the columns of our local (West Sussex) newspaper concerning the origins of this game following its playing locally, some correspondents claiming the game to have been invented in East Anglia in the 1850s, others suggesting that it was brought to the British Isles from Scandinavia by the Norsemen.

An analogy with Ulster

Sir,—Mr Paul Villiers (September 2), noting that when Mr Lynch opens his mouth Mr Heath accuses him of gross interference in British internal affairs, has missed the really legitimate analogy to the Heath-Lynch confrontation.

Four years ago the Prime Minister of another foreign country, which also borders on a territory legally ruled by Britain, ordered his armed, uniformed police to illegally enter the country, where today they still help oppress that British territory's majority group. I refer, of course, to Rhodesia.

Far from accusing South

Africa's Prime Minister of gross interference in British affairs, Mr Heath instead risked destroying the Commonwealth in order to offer Mr Vorster British weapons, in the most cordial way.

The lesson for Mr Lynch seems rather that, if by the Catholic minority in Ulster, after imprisonment of Protestant leaders without trial, should be supported by the invasion of Ulster by several thousand armed Eireann police. At the same time, Mr Lynch should make it clear that Eire is a bastion of Western Christian civilisation whose only aim is to help protect our Atlantic

shipping routes from Russian infiltration.

Mr Heath—if he is consistent, that is—will then offer Eire all the weapons she wants, call for increased trade and contact between Britain and Eire, and suggest Mr Lynch as an "honest broker" in the solving of the impasse between Britain and the rebel Catholic government in Ulster.

It's all so obvious: I am surprised the Conservative Party hasn't put forward this simple, proven solution before—Yours sincerely,

L. Clarke, 26 Kensington Gate, London, W.8.

Formidable females

Sir,—Jinnie Rice is right when she states (September 2) that it is time for the female population to stand up and say they have had enough. There is, however, a slight divergence of our views when she exaggerates somewhat by inferring that all women are kind, humane, and understanding and that most men are megalomaniacs. It is an unfortunate fact that some women are in the forefront of the flagging and hanging brigade, to say

nothing of the handing out of white feathers. It was a woman who, at a meeting of my local Labour Party during the heyday of the GND, said: "If the Russians had got the Bomb, then we should have the Bomb and use it if necessary."

However, after putting the record straight, I come back to Jinnie Rice's views when she states that women can give a lead. Women do have the power, if they so desire, to end the present obscenities that fill our daily headlines—mass unemployment, Pakistani refugees, war in Vietnam, near-war in a province of the United Kingdom, Hell's Angels in Clacton, "sporting football crowds," and the exploitation of women themselves. They must, however, first get themselves organised, not in "women only" organisations but in the trade union movement and political field; they must shun off the snide remarks and prejudices of their male colleagues.


Harry Kay, 8 Leburham House, Bradwell Avenue, Dagenham, Essex.

Unsolicited offence

Sir,—The anti-porn brigade has recently expressed concern in the matter of unsolicited material of an offensive nature being sent through the post. This morning (August 31) I was the recipient of unsolicited material which I consider offensive. It purported to present "the positive aspect" of Christianity, and deplored the "moral slip" currently abroad. The covering letter was posted locally but the ultimate sponsors are the organisers of the "Nationwide Festival of Light" (Col. Orde Dobbie, Lord Longford, Malcolm Muggeridge, et al.). I regret to say that I received no righteous pleasure from reading their literature in the privacy of my own home.

In spite of their presuppositions, the members of the "Council of Reference" do not have the support of all the turgid in their censoriousness who and there are some of us who find their sexual hysteria a distasteful addition to our mail.

(Rev) Chris Gwilliam, 26 Birch Grove, Risca, Mon.


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The call to confrontation

SIMON WINCHESTER
reports from Belfast, Sunday

THE DAY after three Royal Highland Fusiliers were shot dead in a lane in the hills above Belfast last March, 3,000 angry shipyard workers paraded through the city centre, calling noisily for the overthrow of the Government and for the introduction of a policy of internationalism.

Nine days later a tired and beaten James Chichester-Clark took his leave of Stormont Castle for good and five months later the Special Powers Act regulations allowing for internment without trial were re-activated. Within half a year everything for which the boiler-makers and shipwrights, the riveters and the riggers had asked that sunny Thursday afternoon had been granted.

The man who led that parade which so appalled an already dejected Stormont administration was a burly, marksman of about 5ft 10in, William "Bully" to his pals, "Bully" to the rest. He lives in a small terraced house in Conway Street, just off the Shankill Road, the Union Jacks and the Red Hand of Ulster flying proudly over his roof.

He considers the parade last spring a triumph for real democracy. "Our people

showed what they wanted and our elected representatives were forced to take notice. It frightened them a lot." Now, a month after the granting of the second of his demands, Billy Hull is arranging for another mass rally of Loyalist workers, equally angry, equally critical of present Government policies and, he is sure, likely to be equally successful.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3, 30,000 workers, so the organisers say, from the Harland's shipyard, from Shorts missile plants and armoured car factory, from Mackie's engineering works and from Gallagher's tobacco factory, are expected to converge on Victoria Park close to the shipyard and conveniently sited (for jarring purposes) for HMS Maidstone, home of the internees, which is moored half a mile away.

The well-known leaders of Ulster Loyalist opinion will be there — William Craig, the Rev. Martin Smyth, probably the Shankill MP, Mr Desmond Boal, and with luck maybe even Dr Paisley himself. The workers will be there in the name of the Loyalist Workers' Movement, a body which was formed only last week in the shipyard out of the sanctified ashes of its predecessor,

which was known as the Workers' Committee for the Defence of the Constitution.

Names of associations in Ulster have a habit of changing with the wind, and in essence this body is the same as its predecessor — professedly non-sectarian, enormously influential and, in the eyes of nearly every moderate voice in the North, immensely dangerous. The demands of the new body will surprise no one, and in Billy Hull's view they are far from excessive.

"The riots in the Catholic areas of town have been going on for far too long now," he says. "Our people — good, decent Ulster working people — are disgusted and frightened by what has been happening over these last nights and days. We feel the age of the rubber bullet is now over and we'll tell the Prime Minister and General Tuzo this when we see them tomorrow. It's lead bullets from now on."

"The army should be given the power immediately to order these gunmen and rioters to clear the streets, and if it doesn't happen in three minutes they should be allowed to open fire. A couple of confrontations like that should clear the problem up for good."

Mr Hull is still firmly convinced, as are so many of Ulster's Loyalists, of the necessity of a military solution to the current crisis. Mention today's suggestions in the papers that there may possibly be a political agreement hammered out at Chequers between Mr Heath and Mr Lynch tomorrow, and his face becomes flushed. "We will not allow any sell-out," he bellows. "We are British to the core, but we won't hesitate to take on even the British if they attempt to sell our country down the river. We are convinced no political solution is possible."

To underline the notion that he is British, Billy Hull and his supporters are to begin a boycott of Irish goods and Irish money this week, and he's already had thousands of posters urging the boycott printed over the weekend. He hopes the consumption of Kerrygold butter, Cadbury's chocolate (which is produced in the South under licence), Erin foods and even Guinness will slump drastically.

Boycott of Irish money which circulates as freely in Northern Ireland as British coin does in the South will, he naively hopes, bring the whole Dublin economy grind-

ing to a halt. Suggestions that all it will do is cause a coin shortage at the Bank of England impress him little. "It's a matter of principle. Gerry Fitt boycotts British goods and we'll boycott their stuff." He had no idea what he would do if a banknote issued by the Bank of Munster and Leinster turned up in his pay packet.

But while this sort of threat doesn't concern anyone very much, the meeting tomorrow in Victoria Park is causing some concern up at Stormont, where the events of last March are remembered bitterly. And still more important, tomorrow's meeting concerns many at army headquarters in Lisburn.

Unbelievably, the main Swiss difficulty is an outdated grasp of economics. Which is strange for a nation which virtually invented money and treats banks like religious shrines. But actually the Swiss paid little attention to their economy. Now, however, they have found it necessary to amend the Constitution to create a viable national economic policy.

Living on tick

Bernard Kaplan reports from Zurich, Sunday, on Switzerland's troubled economy

THE Swiss, everybody's ideal of a competent, self-sufficient people, are up to their Alps in trouble and uncertainty.

Switzerland has labour and inflation problems, and even a race problem. If that were not enough, the vaunted watch industry is not ticking as well as it used to.

Unbelievably, the main Swiss difficulty is an outdated grasp of economics. Which is strange for a nation which virtually invented money and treats banks like religious shrines. But actually the Swiss paid little attention to their economy. Now, however, they have found it necessary to amend the Constitution to create a viable national economic policy.

Dr Edwin Stopper, head of Switzerland's Central Bank, said: "Hitherto, the people's thrift and diligence, together with the maintenance of labour peace, compensated for various sins of omission in economic policy. But these virtues are not a substitute for an effective economic policy when inflation bursts through."

Inflation has indeed burst through, to the current rate of more than 7 per cent a year. In a country where, until a couple of years ago, it was never above an annual 2 per cent — one of the lowest inflationary rates in the world — the effect has been traumatic.

One result is a wave of wildcat strikes, breaking a pattern of harmonious labour relations which had lasted 34 years. Another has been to bolster a new right-wing political movement, preaching the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of immigrant workers, especially Spaniards and Italians.

In its first electoral outing a year ago, the National Action Movement Against Over-Foreignisation won 40 per cent of the votes in a referendum on expulsion. The movement's leader, James Schwarzenbach, is confident he will win the next time. And many people here agree.

Mild-mannered and bespectacled, Schwarzenbach could only be a Swiss demagogue. But he makes up in his language for what he lacks in bearing. To him, the foreign workers are to blame not only for the spiralling cost of living but for just about every contemporary development — "destroying Swiss traditions." His logic is not always sound, but the normally commonsensical Swiss listen with surprising attention.

But maybe it is not so surprising, in a tiny country of six million whose recent immigrants comprise 10 per cent of the population and more than a quarter of the labour force. Even the Swiss to whom Schwarzenbach is anathema candidly admit that so many new-

comers in so short a period has stretched the usual Swiss tolerance dangerously thin. "People are bewildered," said a Zurich businessman. "Things are changing so fast and upsetting the calm of our lives. High prices. Foreigners. Women voting. Why, the other day, a banker here was arrested for embezzlement."

In an attempt to deter Schwarzenbach's campaign the federal authorities have frozen the foreign labour force at existing levels. However, critics claim this has had the effect of making the anti-foreigner movement seem respectable.

Businessmen here are worried that Swiss exports may be pricing themselves out of world markets. Because of inflation, the Federal Government was reluctantly compelled to raise the parity value of Swiss money by 7 per cent when West Germany floated the mark last spring. Yet Switzerland is literally a nation which must export or die.

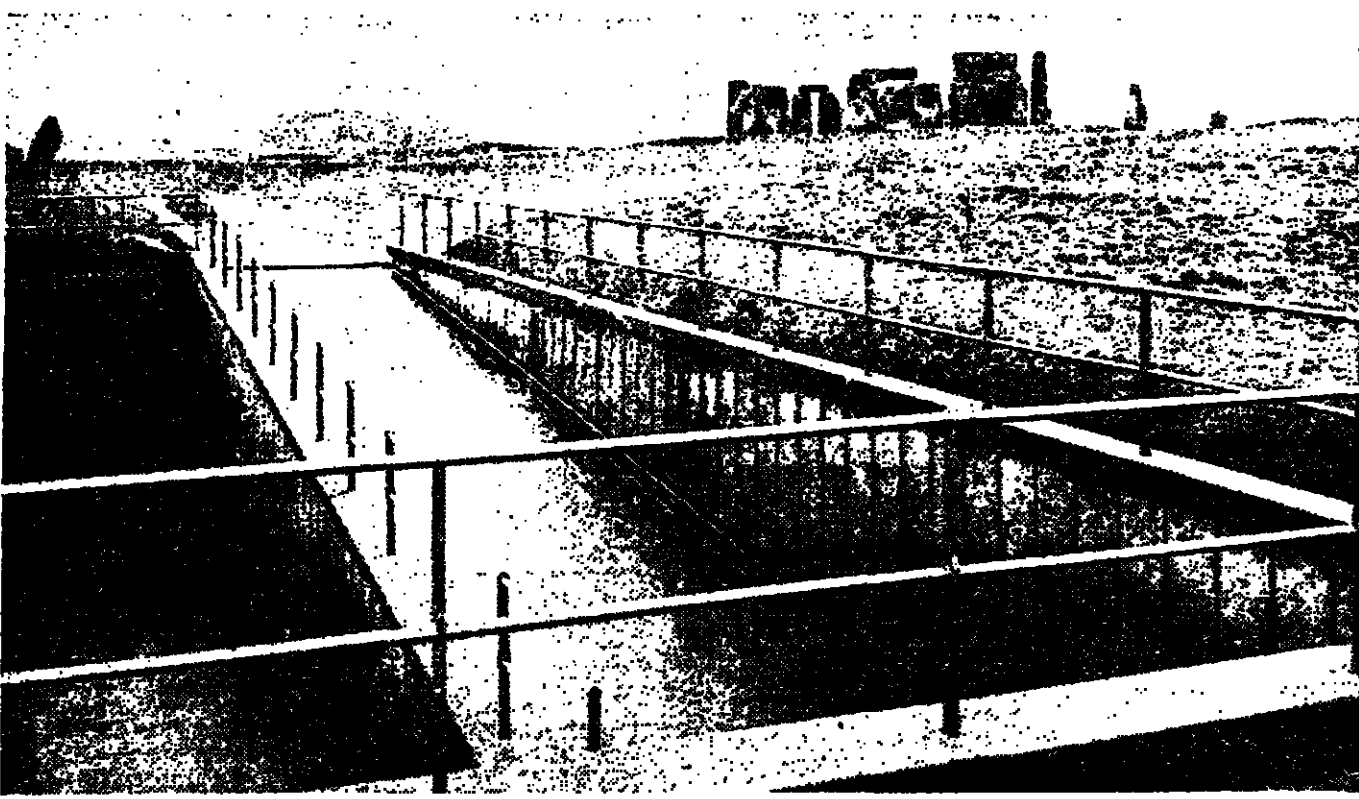
So acute is the situation that recently a major printing company moved its operations to France, where it believes it can produce more cheaply. But most disturbing of all is probably Switzerland's basic industry, watch-making. Swiss watchmakers are already losing ground to Japanese and Russian competition. Since this competition is strongest at the less expensive end of the market, every rise in labour or manufacturing costs hits the Swiss most.

"It's taboo to say so around here," confessed one Swiss, "but we no longer dominate the world watch market. We control only about 40 per cent of it and the figure is going down steadily. A decade ago, we still possessed a virtual monopoly."

To meet what looks like becoming a fully fledged economic crisis, the Federal Government is trying to amend the Constitution to extend its powers on regulating the country's traditional laissez-faire economy. As things stand, the Government even lacks the authority to order detailed statistical investigations of economic and social phenomena. The amendment may not come before the Federal Parliament until the spring. After that it must face a popular referendum.

The economic menace may even be bad enough to affect Switzerland's 350-year-old policy of political neutrality. The Swiss have nightmares about an enlarged Common Market, to which all of Western Europe except themselves may shortly belong, leaving them isolated.

This has started serious talk of applying for full membership in the United Nations, an idea previously regarded as violating the principle of neutrality. —Newsday.



Argument has revived about Stonehenge's origins. But what of its future? Richard Carr reports

Squaring the stone circle

WHETHER it was a temple or, as Professor Gerald Hawkins argued, a gigantic astronomical clock built some 5,000 years ago for measuring the movement of the sun and moon by people capable of bringing bluestone pillars all the way from the Preseli Mountain in Pembrokeshire, Stonehenge has so far retained its aura of mystery and loneliness. But now Mr G. A. Kellaway — in the current issue of "Nature" — challenges the Preseli theory, American computers probe the stone circle's secrets, and the attempt to cater for tourists threatens its whole mystique.

The problem of Stonehenge is, of course, the same as that of any other ancient monument or open space or stately home, which many people naturally (and quite rightly) want to see, but which can absorb only a limited number of visitors before its magic is lost. Even in 1915, when the forerunner of the Department of the Environment acquired Stonehenge, the circle of stones was fenced off and visitors were charged a shilling per head for admission.

But the wilderness of the place remained until well after the Second World War and it was not until 1968, after the stones had been daubed with paint on five occasions in the previous year, that Robert Mellish, then the Minister responsible for the monument, announced plans to increase its security by higher fencing while, at the same time, turning it into an official tourist attraction.

The result was a car park — no charge for admission, but you pay when you go through the underpass which leads to the monument itself — and a cafeteria, bookstall and lavatories hidden from Stonehenge itself, though architecturally they are pretty abysmal. But they have not solved the problem. The car park, originally intended to take about 150 cars, is inadequate in peak holiday periods, so the Department of the Environment is

now negotiating with the National Trust for additional land nearby to serve as an overspill.

Similarly, the cafeteria has attracted rival enterprises which, with their gaudy vans and chiming bells sell ices and lollies just outside the official compound, while visitors often complain that the "free" car park is only a trick and create angry scenes at the ticket barrier at the entrance to the underpass. To this, the department replies that charging for the car park too would only add to its administrative costs and difficulties. And as for the circle itself, well at least no more irresponsible damage

has been done, though it is difficult to keep the surrounding turf in good condition as it is underfoot by so many visitors.

So what is to be done? First, since Stonehenge pays for itself so well (quite apart from its value in attracting visitors from abroad), it deserves to have more money spent on it not only to improve the present facilities and landscaping, but also — and this is even more important — to put all the cars, coaches, etc into an underground car park, as has been done in Cadogan Place. Then all one would see (apart from the stones, of course) would be other people. Action should

also be taken, even if it does mean changing the law, to remove the commercial operators on the fringe of the compound, since they are another unwarranted intrusion.

But secondly, there may have to be even more drastic action — namely limiting the number of people who visit the stones. Unreasonable as this may seem, it does have a precedent, since it is the line taken by Clough Williams-Ellis at Portmeirion, where he closes the gates to his estate as soon as he considers the place is full, and the same action may soon have to be followed in many other places as well. Otherwise, in the end they will be ruined for us all.

Campbell Page reports on the contrast between fighting words and domestic concerns in Tripoli

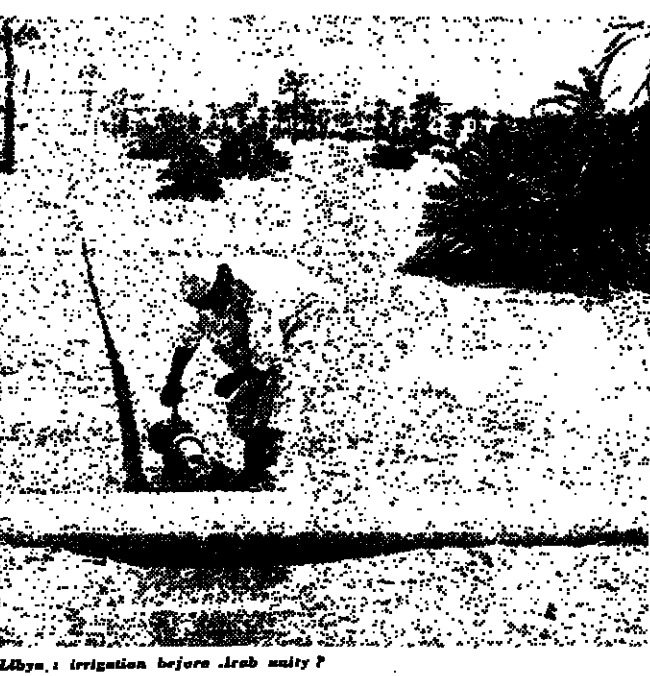
Gadafy's front-line fantasies

THE most conspicuous thing about the maps nailed up on planks outside the polling tents last week as Libyans filed in to vote on federation with Egypt and Syria was Libya's comfortable remoteness from the front line where Arab and Israeli meet.

Yet Tripoli was permeated with militancy and rhetorical determination to liberate the Palestinian homeland. Posters portrayed a muscular dion, representing the new strength of the Federation springing into euphoric life. A cartoon in the official Government newspaper bitterly underlined the previous weakness of the Arabs with the message that there were no doctors to heal the Arab sickness.

The boom of naval cannonades and the roar of swooping aircraft punctuated Colonel Gadafy's two-hour speech on Arab unity in the great struggle between Russia and Czech tanks threw up dust clouds around the saluting base, paratroopers in camouflage uniforms jogged past, frogmen, bravely wearing rubber suits in the humidity of late summer, marched along in a disciplined squad. And as if to underline the absence of any sober appraisal of the horrors of war, two small boys in army uniforms were approvingly lifted on to the dais to greet the distinguished guests.

Part of Gadafy's strength is his style of swift and outspoken diplomacy. This achieved a rapid agreement on Federation but is now likely to start creating problems with his new partners. Can nations closer to the battle and more attached to peaceful solutions of the clash with Israel afford to be led from behind by Gadafy? Can the Federation overcome the popular prejudices among Libyans not the Sudanese, who will join the Federation early next year, are wholly affectionate towards the



Libyans: Irigation before Arab unity?

Egyptians? And Gadafy's policy of military intervention in Jordan can hardly recommend itself to his new partners.

Another point of difference may not be serious. Although Gadafy specialises in lively denunciations of communism and praise for Arab socialism springing from the Koran, he cannot be too unhappy about Syria's and Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union. At least he is quite content to supply Egypt with money to buy Soviet arms.

There could be a certain logic in the arrangement. Gadafy may privately acknowledge that his army could never reach the front line in time for effective action. Therefore let the arms accumulate in Egypt, while Libya remains as a fall-back position and a reserve for the Egyptians.

An Italian phrase springs to mind: *Bravo il colonnello*. How far are the Libyans an army of passive spectators watching their leader risking his neck as he hurries himself against the ramparts of international power politics and Zionism?

Is any national leader wholly realistic about the priorities of his people if in a two-hour speech he devotes only a passing reference, as Gadafy did, to home affairs? This was to recognise the importance of rescuing 150,000 families living in tents or shacks and to cure 30,000 families threatened by tuberculosis — casualties of the royalist regime which his revolution ended a full two years ago. Meanwhile Libya is spending far more of its rich oil income on arms and subsidies to its allies than on health, housing, or education.

To some extent the other 11 officers in the Revolutionary Command Council are spectators applauding dutifully as

Gadafy succeeds in his international skirmishes.

But it is equally plain that Gadafy would find it hard to survive any serious reversal to the Federation or the campaign to recover Palestinian territory. At that point a more reasonable voice, calling for limited compromise with the Arab world and increased efforts at social improvements at home, would be overwhelmingly persuasive.

This is not to underestimate Gadafy's appeal. He has turned Libya from a rubber-stamp nation in foreign affairs to one with an international voice and identity. He has led his nation through the joyful experience of closing American and British bases, squeezing the international oil companies, expelling the Jews, and settling old colonialist scores by uprooting the Italian community. Mature and intelligent Libyans are unblinkered in diagnosing Gadafy's shortcomings but they firmly support his revolution.

At the same time there are plenty of ordinary Libyans who would prefer to hear about water and electricity supplies, jobs, and wages than about the struggle for the United Arab.

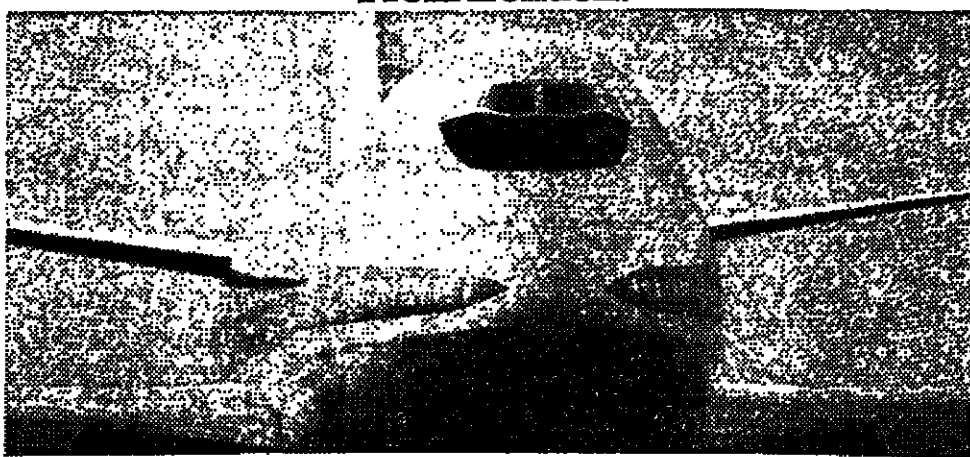
Many of Gadafy's attitudes and slogans spring from the Nasserism of the early Fifties but they still make him an aptly aggressive leader for the first stages of a national revolution. As circumstances change he seems too rigid and well-defined a personality to change with them.

BIT quote

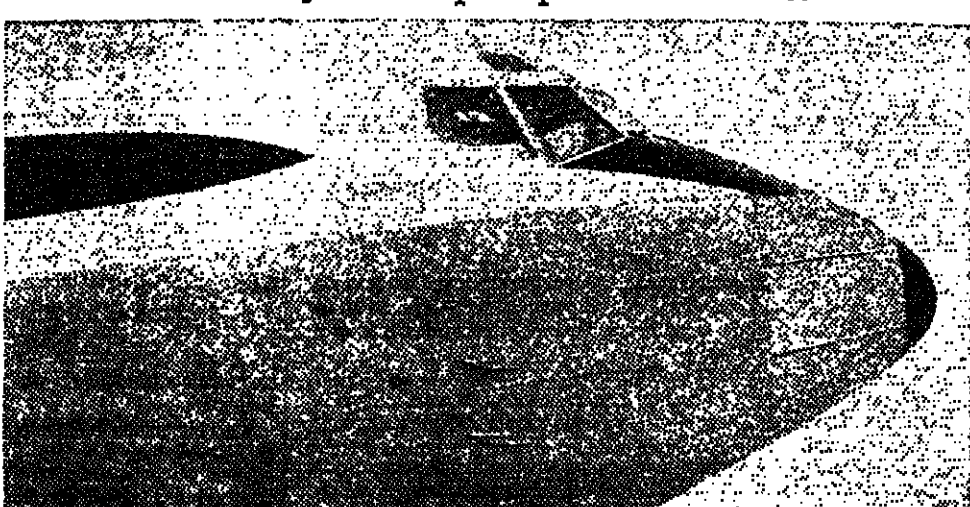
A PRINTING error in the article about BIT in Saturday's Guardian may have given a misleading impression. A member of BIT's staff should have been quoted as saying: "If anyone asks us for pot we say the phones are tapped—I think they probably are, anyway—and that cannabis is still an illegal drug in this country."

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Floating currencies: the Bank/Treasury split

DISAGREEMENT in Paris: disagreement, too, in London. There is a considerable argument—I don't want to dramatise by calling it a row, which would in any case be untrue—between the Bank of England and a very important faction in the Treasury about the currency crisis. The subject appears technical: how should we run international currencies? But in their extreme forms, the two arguments are simple enough for anyone.

According to extreme enthusiasts for fixed parities, we are drifting helplessly to "what could be disaster. According to the real floating enthusiasts we would soon discover, if only we stopped talking about a crisis, that the problem has already largely solved itself. As one (non-Treasury) floating enthusiast put it to me: "The only crisis is the technological unemployment among officials of the International Monetary Fund."

As an academic argument, this is something of a chestnut: but it has now become

Not certain

This is not, of course, certain. As an official recently put it to me: "We have been pushed by the Americans into trying to agree a general realignment of currency values, and that was bound to mean a period of games theory." Games theory is the theory of gambits: if I make this move, how will he respond, and how will I respond to his response, and... In short, it would be naive to expect any visible progress, or even many cards on the table, at this stage of the game.

All the same, it would be

equally naive to suppose that by the end of this month there will be a game of poker in Washington at which everything will be settled. At the moment we can't agree even the rules. The Americans want trade and defence payments brought into the betting; the French say there can't be a game at all unless the Americans are willing to put in their ante—a rise in the gold price; the Italians and the British tend to argue that whatever the game may be, we can only fix parities again when it has been played out, and all the chips—surpluses, trade policies, defence burdens and the rest—come to be cashed. It could, as I say, take a very long time to play out. So we are back to arguing about the present situation: disaster, or potential solution?

On the face of it, the traditionalists have some strong arguments. Here we are floating—the solution preached by believers in market forces, from Mr Enoch Powell and Professor Friedman leftwards. Yet so far

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, which runs currency markets, regards the present system of floating as a deplorable expedient: but some senior knights in the Treasury, which runs the economy, think that we may learn to love floating. Anthony Harris surveys the arguments.

from free markets, we have more exchange controls, two tier systems, Euroguilder bonds and the like than were ever needed to make fixed parities work. And even so, currency values move by whole cents overnight, forward cover is prohibitively costly, and the Bank of England is reduced to running interest rates in the interests of the international market rather than of the domestic economy. We have not gained, but lost our freedom: the game is not poker but beggar-my-neighbour.

Conclusions

The facts are true, but the conclusions are false. First, floating has solved the problem it was designed to solve: specu-

lation is virtually at a stop. Speculators can only bet as long as central bankers are prepared to behave like bookmakers. They can now only take views against each other, and the market represents the value of those views. The central banks are still quietly rigging the betting, but that is largely because the market value of a currency at the moment takes on a totally false importance when we are discussing rigging parities again in a matter of weeks. The market parity is likely to be taken as evidence (and has been so taken by officials of the OECD) of the kind of revaluation that is needed.

The new exchange controls are also a way of rigging the betting (without actually plac-

ing bets): and most important of all, perhaps, it is because we are debating new fixed parities that the market is so jumpy. The market is betting on the outcome of the negotiations, and there is naturally a great deal of interest in every speech by a financial Minister: it is deciphered like a coded message, and market values respond to a hint or a whisper. It is this volatile market, again, which makes forward cover so expensive, and leads to so wide a spread between the bid and offered price of currencies. This is the cost of uncertainty; and the uncertainty is being artificially heightened.

Real problems

This is not to say that all the problems of the present float are due to the fact that it is known to be temporary. Two very real problems have become evident. One is that the very large pool of international capital—mobile means that the flow of investment funds in search of good interest returns can quite swamp the

flows of currency on trade account. In these circumstances one either needs exchange controls on foreign investments, such as the Germans have practised since they started to float in May, or else to run national interest rates in the light of international rather than internal conditions (or, as now in Britain, to do both).

And this leads to the second and more fundamental problem: since central banks must intervene in markets in some sense, it is very difficult to prevent them from pursuing policies which amount to beggar-my-neighbour. The IMF might have at least as much work policing floating markets as it has had in presiding over "fixed" parities (fixed, of course, until they move).

What is clear, it seems to me, is that the present state of affairs, where parities are neither fixed nor truly floating, combines the worst features of almost every imaginable system: and that the very large uncertainty involved over a very short-time horizon, are particularly harmful. It is simply hazardous to make a change of quite a small parity change—3 per cent or so—in a matter of weeks experience, at least, of so is important enough to move things like genuine floating today's prices and swap the attraction of interest rates. A would learn to love it, but similar possible change a year seems worth finding out.

or so ahead could be accounted for by quite modern spreads and discounts in a market.

The present situation is a threat to trade—especially the shipping and commodity markets, which are highly price-sensitive. A prolonged period of the present uncertainty would profit no one except the exchange banks which take the right views.

All bets off

At the moment, this threat is the strongest argument reaching a quick agreement, but if that should prove impossible, there is another way of failing agreement at the IMF meeting at the end of the month: it would be decided by a vote. All parities would be allowed to float for a considerable period—a minimum of months, or preferably a year—before the big confrontation. Such a declaration would simply give a long enough time for the market to make a change of quite a small parity change—3 per cent or so—in a matter of weeks experience, at least, of so is important enough to move things like genuine floating today's prices and swap the attraction of interest rates. A would learn to love it, but similar possible change a year seems worth finding out.

Lloyd's turns loss into record profit of £35½M

Lloyd's of London has turned a £57 millions loss into a £35½ millions profit for the 1968 account which, under Lloyd's three-year system, closed at the end of last year. This represents a return of 5.33 per cent on the premium income of £668 millions.

Sir Henry Mance, the chairman of the Lloyd's Committee, says that the improvement was achieved thanks to better administration, the absence of major disasters and higher rates charged by Lloyd's under-

'Oppose talks with US'

A meeting of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic party has decided to oppose governmental talks on controls of textile shipments to the United States and import liberalisation of electronic computers under the next liberalisation programme. The decision was reached at a meeting of the textile, commerce and industry and information industry committees. It said the Government should avoid working out an agreement on the textile issue at a time when the industry is faced with difficulties arising from President Nixon's dollar defence measures.

Late payment

One of the difficulties facing Lloyd's underwriters is the late payment of premiums by brokers. A working party of underwriters and brokers has now been set up in an attempt to regulate credit terms and speed up the flow of cash.

Neither the currency crisis nor the Uster situation will make much impact on Lloyd's. The association will be repaid by the Northern Ireland Government for losses arising out of the political situation. Any

change in the parity between dollar and sterling will not affect business in America but could of course mean lower profits in sterling terms.

Outlook for silver is gloomy

Sharps Pixley, the London bullion dealers, in their monthly report published over the weekend, say that if the recent trend in the price of silver indicates that silver can no longer hold any pretence as a currency and inflation hedge there is little inducement for speculators to invest in the metal.

The price of silver has slumped from 87p four weeks ago to touch 80.4p a troy ounce last week—its lowest level for nearly four years.

The falling price is largely a result of heavy selling in the US caused by the large September open position over there and disillusionment that silver has failed to react to the currency crisis.

No bull market

Sharps say that while they do not look at present for a strong bull market in silver to develop in the immediate future, on the long term they believe that current levels will prove to be close to the lowest of this year or next.

On gold Sharps say that any talk of gold being outmoded in the world monetary systems is very premature. However, it is unlikely, they say, that the US will at this stage increase the price of gold in spite of the suggestion by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to raise it to \$38 an ounce.

They add that the market is likely to remain very sensitive ahead of the IMF meeting in Washington next month.

Monetary unity talks

PROFESSOR SCHILLER, the West German Economics Minister, was in Rome yesterday to confer with Italian Premier Colombo and Treasury Minister Ferrari-Aggradi.

The consultations are aimed at preparing the way for another attempt at securing Common Market unity over monetary policy.

His visit is seen as the first move in an Italian attempt to mediate between West Germany and France.

Italy has proposed a plan calling for a concerted fluctuation of the currencies of all six Common Market countries.

Solution

This solution, resulting in joint upward revaluations of European currencies, would be temporary. Italy also favours the eventual use of Special Drawing Rights as a new reserve currency, in place of the dollar.

Meanwhile, further bilateral talks are scheduled in Paris. French Finance Minister, Giscard d'Estaing, will review the international situation today with Italian Treasury Minister Ferrari-Aggradi, and tomorrow with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Barber.

GEC raises its offer

General Electric has offered to buy the 49 per cent of First Electric Corp., of South Africa, that it does not already own.

GEC offered 88 South African cents cash and one share in L. H. Martinussen, a First Electric subsidiary. Figures given by GEC indicated the Martinussen shares could be valued at 125 cents or more.

GEC's bid tops a previous unsuccessful offer it made of 125 South African cents.

Invisible exports reach £540 M

The City of London contributed £540 millions in invisible earnings to the UK balance of payments last year according to a report by the Committee on Invisible Exports.

However, the year's total only represents a 5 per cent increase on 1969 although it is nearly double the amount earned in 1967 when the invisible earnings of the city's financial institutions were just £280 millions.

Insurance which includes Lloyd's of London and the City insurance companies many of which have very substantial interests in the US, contributed more invisible earnings than the rest of the City put together.

Earnings from this source went up from £257 millions in 1968 to £281 millions against just £150 millions in 1967. However, the year's total only represents a 5 per cent increase on 1969 although it is nearly double the amount earned in 1967 when the invisible earnings of the city's financial institutions were just £280 millions.

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cularly, which have either nationalised or taken a major stake in their local bank.

Merchants contributed between £40 and £45 millions—the same as last year while invisible earnings from investment in foreign unit trusts, and pension funds totalled £45 millions, against £42 millions in 1969.

Brokerage accounted for a further £74 millions—£14 millions more than in 1969.

Maxwell to stand down?

Mr Robert Maxwell, the former chairman of Pergamon Press, will not be standing for re-election as a director at the forthcoming annual meeting. It is understood he has decided to stand down from the board to avoid controversy at the meeting, scheduled to be held on September 30.

Companies in brief

Points from reports

Norwest Holst: Chairman Mr D. Lomax reports in general work load for current year is adequate and he feels confident 1971-2 results should show improvement compared with last two years. On finance, he says board has made a number of decisions which will improve liquid position of group without recourse to a fund raising operation.

Gresham Investment Trust: The joint-chairmen, Mr P. Wreford and Mr M. Baring, say that they see no reason why the steady increase in interest rates achieved for the past eleven years should not continue. Group prospects for the medium term look bright, they add.

Howard Triggs Services: Chairman Mr E. Morris reports that company's new investment policy will, if utilised to its full, make a considerable contribution to profits in 1971-2. With continued success in export markets and in reducing labour problems and stoppages, "we should achieve another satisfactory year in 1971-2."

Hawker Siddeley Dynamics: Capt E. D. G. Lewin appointed managing director in place of Mr G. C. I. Gardiner who is leaving company by mutual agreement.

Industries: Mr Malcolm F. Gordon appointed as the company's first director of corporate planning.

Final results

Brassey: 14 pc making 24 pc (22 pc). Turnover £3,360,501 (£2,677,475). Pre-tax profit £142,794 (£135,002). Tax takes £37,650 (£33,000).

Midland makes only 7 per cent of profits from Forward Trust. Its HP subsidiary, and it also has little overseas. Lloyds gets only 4 per cent from HP but it has a growing international business.

Another point the market may have overlooked is that all the medium term fixed interest loans to the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation and the shipbuilding industry about which the banks made such a fuss because they were forced to charge low interest, may now turn out into good profits.

These loans currently amount to £1,300 millions and the banks had managed to push the interest rate on these to 7 per cent; they are likely to resist any attempt to bring them down again.

On the other hand this may lead to an effective breakdown of the present cartel arrangements and lower interest rates. Until the paper comes out a wait-and-see attitude towards the shares seems the best course.

J.S. Ratcliffe Industries Ltd.

Extracts from the Chairman's statement at the Annual General Meeting in Rochdale on September 3rd 1971.

- Pre-Tax Group Profit for the year was £101,928. Net Profit was £59,428 compared with £76,936 for 1970.
- The pre-tax profit of Arthur Lord & Sons (Rochdale) Ltd. amounted to £42,638 compared with £39,085 for 1970.
- New plant and machinery costing £51,501 has been installed and is now in production. Unfortunately, industry suffered a set-back and the demand for our products was affected.
- A final dividend of 17½% is recommended, making a total of 22½% as before.
- The forward order book is in a very healthy state, including blanket orders from many customers. The high quality and service which we maintain is under the constant surveillance of our technical and design staff.
- The investment in Ratcliffe Iberica is dealt with at length in the Report and Accounts.
- The additional premises adjacent to our Norman Road Factory are almost ready for occupation. Despite difficult trading conditions we have maintained full-time working and the benefits of recent price increases should be felt in the current financial year.

DOUGLAS

Civil Engineering & Building Contractors

Salient points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. R. M. Douglas, O.B.E., for the year ended March 31, 1971.

- Turnover at £25,137,000 shows an increase of 14.2% and the Trading surplus at £1,572,313 shows an increase of 2.8%.
- A Final dividend of 15% is recommended on the Ordinary Shares making 20% for the year (1970-20%).
- The policy of wide diversification of interests has contributed in no small measure to the stability and progress of the Group and has proved to be a useful safeguard against difficulties arising in any particular sphere of activity.
- The volume of work in the industrial field has kept up to the level of the previous year. The volume of general construction work in hand is lower but the supply and specialist units have a greater volume of work in hand.
- The Group is in a relatively strong position with adequate liquid resources to take full advantage of any improvement in trading conditions and is well organised to play its full part in any expansion of the economy.
- Subject to unforeseen circumstances the Chairman has every confidence in the ability of the Group to ensure a steady rate of progress.

Robert M. Douglas (Contractors) Ltd.

CITY COMMENT

BANKS

Short sight in the City

What is good for the economy is not always good for the banks. That much has emerged from the City reaction to the cut in the Bank rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent. Clearing banks while hire purchase shares surged ahead.

This is the traditional pattern and such is the ingrained reaction of the Stock Exchange that it failed to notice that nowadays HP companies are often controlled by banks. They benefit from a cut in the Bank rate because the rate of interest on existing contracts is not changed while they pay less for the money they borrow.

Banks suffer because of the reverse gearing effect of their current accounts. These make up about two thirds of their resources and since both lending and deposit rates are reduced, the margins between the total cost of resources and total income from interest on advances is not as wide after a reduction in the rate.

During the 1960s a 1 per cent cut in Bank rate meant a cut of between 15 and 20 per cent in banking profits. But this is history, because the nature of

banking has changed dramatically in the past few years. The best evidence is that the 2 per cent cut in the Bank rate since early 1970 made no dent in profits.

Banks have been raising their charges well ahead of cost increases and will no doubt continue to do so in spite of periodic protests; with the Giro system near collapse customers will have to accept with a grimace.

Then the differential between the Bank rate and the interest charged for loans has been going up so that the actual return is about the same. But with the demand for loans less buoyant this process has probably gone as far as it can.

All the same, growth in domestic banking could slow down but this does not necessarily mean that profits will fall. The banks that have diversified most will do best.

National Westminster is the obvious candidate for the top position. Last year 15 per cent of its pre-tax profits came from two HP subsidiaries, Lombard Banking and North Central Finance. This time it will not only benefit from the better time for the HP business but also from the integration benefits of the two.

Barclays has little by way of HP but it is strong overseas and has the expanding Barclaycard business to cushion it against domestic adversity. Barclaycard

rates, we gather, are not coming down.

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Another point the market may have overlooked is that all the medium term fixed interest loans to the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation and the shipbuilding industry about which the banks made such a fuss because they were forced to charge low interest, may now turn out into good profits.

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HALIFAX TOWN

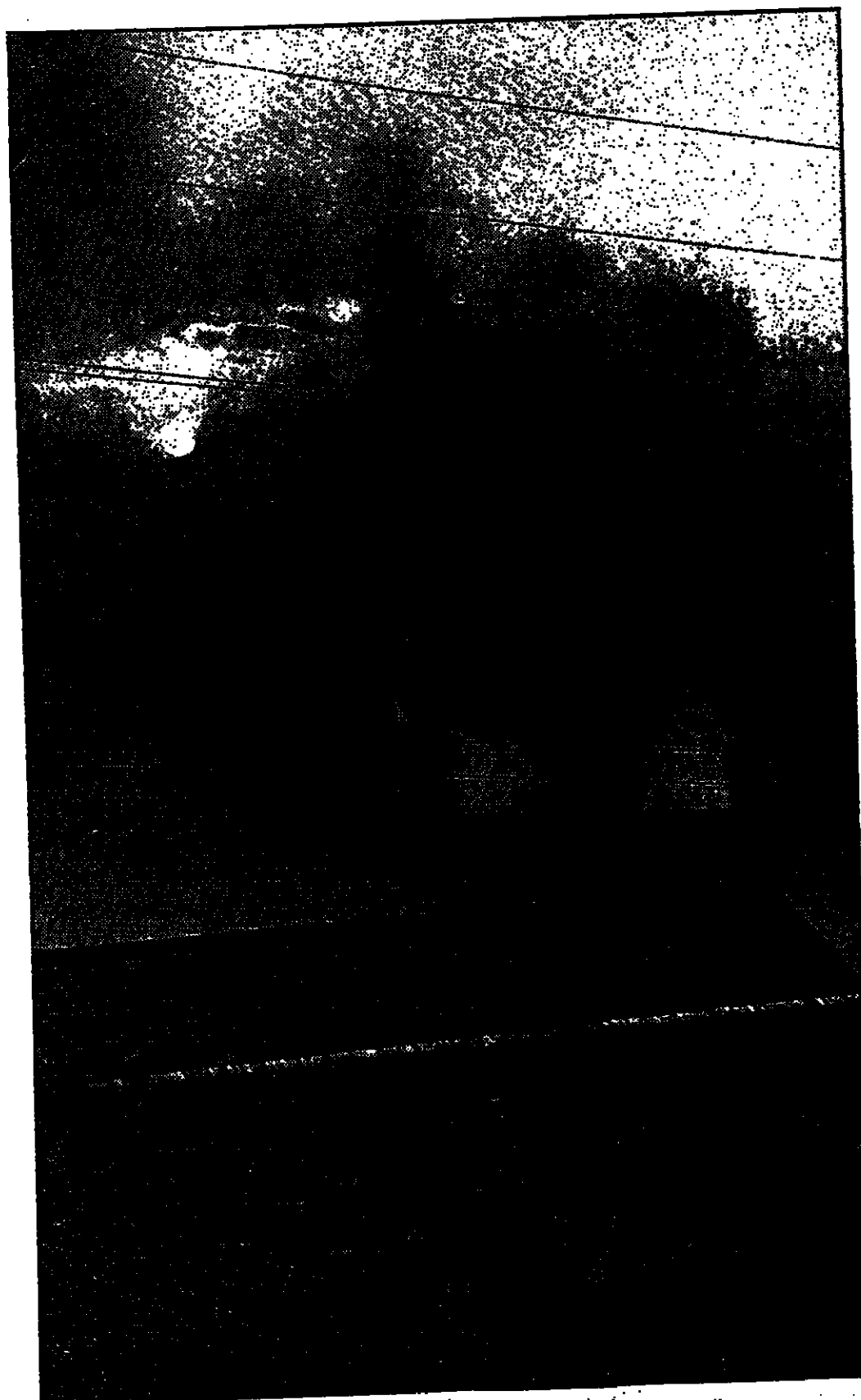


The paradox of Halifax: above, flowers, and below, fog

TRUE GRIT AND QUALITY STREETS

JOHN ARDILL
reports on a carpet kingdom

What a curious, contradictory, inconsistent place Halifax is today. It is in many ways a likeable, attractive, pleasant-looking place, in spite of the gloomy, sprawling mills. But in some parts, down by the station, for instance, there is an almost ghostly air of abandonment.



HALIFAX is carpets and Quality Street and many things besides: several kinds of woolen cloth, machine tools, engineering, biscuits, and a building society, the biggest in the world, by which Halifax is chiefly known to the rest of the world. For it is something of an out-of-the-way place, snuggling in the valley bottom and struggling up the hillside to the 1,000 ft. mark where the council houses have to be specially insulated against the winter weather.

A hardy place, on the western edge of the West Yorkshire conurbation, where the massive Pennines force man into the deep-incised valleys and the communities form a tangled threads knotting themselves into Halifax at the confluence of the Hebble and the Calder.

"From Hell, Hull and Halifax, Good Lord Deliver Us," the Beggar's Lullaby used to go, and any poor beggar who chanced upon a piece of cloth, or "kersey," left in the open fields to stretch on a tenter frame, and took it for his own, stood to lose his life, summarily, on the Halifax Gibbet of a market day. They didn't stretch his neck, which would have been a more poetical sort of justice, as well as more customary, but chopped off his head with a distant aunt of mine Guillotine. The last two unfortunate to suffer thus for the capital theft of 13½ penceworth of cloth (old pence, that is) departed this cruel world in 1850.

They had been stretching kerseys around Halifax for quite a spell by then. It was a Saxon town, part of the huge manor of Wakefield, and its first recorded weaver was at work in 1275. In the records of the 1470s the parish of Halifax had the largest cloth production in the West Riding, and it kept its dominance for three centuries.

With the Industrial Revolution, with the change from cottage industry to factories, with machines and steam and commercial organisation, Halifax lost its dominance. It was a fine place for natural water but not so attractive to the canal and railway navigators.

But the loss was relative. Halifax grew of course, and with the growth of industry came a new litany of names to chant—"Crossleys and Baldwins and Akroyds," names which meant wealth and prosperity, hard work and good works. The wool magnates of Halifax provided, along with jobs, schools and charity, churches and houses, and not of the squalid kind some of the coal and steel and engineering barons put up. Halifax led the planners with the "garden suburb" of Akroydon, the "model village" of Copley and the model artisan dwellings of West Park Hill.

In consequence there is nothing mean and nasty looking about Halifax. There may be slums waiting to be cleared, the housing stock of Halifax and district may be, in the words of one planning study, "extremely bad quality," but the short stone-built terraces, with clean, cobbled streets between, look stout and pleasant.

It seems there has always been a pride in place and home about Halifax. When Commissioner James Smith, one of those inquiring into the State of Large Towns and Populous Districts reported in 1845—before the model dwelling movement—he found many well paved, well ventilated, clean, and tidy streets, and he said the people of Halifax "use water more liberally for washing their windows and floors and even in many instances for washing their lanes and streets, than in any other town I visited."

It wanted, he said, but better sewerage and greater attention to the frequent and regular removal of

filth to render it an agreeable and beautiful residence."

With the model dwellings and the early work of the building societies Halifax has remained a home-owning community, more so than average. And in recent years it has become a clean place, with the removal of another kind of filth, the smoke from the air. Once one of the blackest towns, Halifax is surprising for the amount of clean-looking stone work around its streets, and returning natives are amazed to see flecks of green on the once perpetually grey Beacon Hill.

But what a curious contradiction, inconsistent place Halifax is today. It is in many ways a likeable, attractive, pleasant-looking place, in spite of the gloomy, sprawling mills. But in some parts, down by the station, for instance, there is an almost ghostly air of abandonment, with the Square Church standing in grim tattered ruins and the mills around Piece Hall—the old cloth market, now devoted to vegetables—empty and broken-windowed.

Where do you look for the truth about Halifax? The statistics are bewildering. The unemployment rate is 2.7 per cent, for Heavens sake! That's rampant prosperity in the dole-queened, economically stagnant North.

in a country with a national unemployment rate of 3.7 per cent.

But what about the census returns? Halifax has been losing population all this century. In the last decade it has lost 5,000 people, down to 91,000. The Halifax and Calder Valley area, taking in Hebden and Todmorden,

A GUARDIAN SPECIAL REPORT

Hebden Royd, Rippenden, Sowerby Bridge, Elland, and Brighouse, has lost 8,800 in all.

So Halifax and its neighbours have a relatively low unemployment because they have low birth rates and high mortality. And because people have upped-and-away to where the jobs are—commuting being a daft idea to a West Yorkshireman. The Yorkshire and Humberside Economic Planning Council's study of the area, published three years ago, blamed bad housing and working conditions, and a poor environment, for the loss of population.

But that is not the whole truth either. In recent years, Halifax planners say, the population loss has represented only the marginal difference in a large flow of people in and out of the area, so that only a slight shift in emphasis is needed to alter the situation. There have been major industrial closures, they admit, but many of the abandoned mills have been taken up by new industry, and there has been a spate of new factory building, representing new developments and modernisation of existing plants. Loss of work in the textile trade, they admit, has been drastic, but it cannot go much further.

The borough council looks to a stabilised population and an improved environment. It has cleared 6,000 slums and has 4,000 more to go, while another 3,500 houses are being modernised by the General Improvement Area procedure—the first batch over the Gibbet Street. The council is providing industrial sites, and has seen the first part of a new shopping centre completed, with two more stages scheduled. Halifax does not have the top ranking stores but with the rest of the Calder Valley population to catch there are hopes of commercial improvement.

The Planning Council

report said the area severe problems, with antiquated industrial structure, and serious stages of climate pollution and dilapidation. But was a considerable range of types of labour, good supply of young who had stayed on at school, good supply of industrial and other buildings, for recreation, and for considerable improvement.

The best prospect, growth, it thought, was the South Halifax, the latter being the only part of the subregion with a population. It is this area which will be most from the big new in West Riding life, the Trans-Pennine motorway which skirts the south Halifax area, it puts house "close to the gravity of the whole way system of the No England"—with all West Riding and most Lancashire industrial within an hour's drive the motorway is coming next year, a lorry Halifax carpets and tationary will be able to London or Bristol and in a comfortable driving.

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HALIFAX TOWN

REPAINTING A LOWRY CANVAS

DEREK BROWN (left) on the traditional stubborn vitality of Halifax and JAMES NICHOLSON (right) on the challenging face of its future

HALIFAX really has no right to be a prosperous town. It depends heavily upon a traditional industry whose decline and downfall has been prophesied for generations, and the money-spinning consumer industries have largely passed it by.

Nearly a quarter of the town's population is employed in the wool industry, and a considerable proportion of the remainder in economically unimaging items like machine, confectionery, biscuits, even reflecting "the world's ways."

et Halifax does thrive on a diverse and unfashionable products. It is a living touch to those who come to doubt the vitality of the industry. Stuck in the middle of a stagnant town, the town has had for years a consistently low unemployment rate.

When all around are their jobs, the people of Halifax have stubbornly refused to work. The unemployment rate lurched over a cent this year in the first of national economic slumps, but the August 2.7 per cent was 2.5 down on July: an impressive performance at a time when most of the country is suffering from a slump.

The textile trade remains a dominant influence in this local economy. The unemployment record produced by the Department of Employment and Productivity (that in June, 1969, the rate for which figures are available) there was a population of 57,422, 23,437 females. Under 13,000 were employed in textiles. Halifax

shows a proper Yorkshire bias towards wool, but perhaps because of its proximity to the Lancashire border, there is a small cotton industry, employing nearly 700: about a tenth of the number working in the woolen and worsted trades.

The employment figures are misleading in at least one aspect of the textile industry. They show less than 3,000 people working in the carpet trade, but fail to point out that nearly all of these worked for John Crossley and Sons, the biggest and arguably the most efficient carpet makers in the world.

Crossley's Dean Clough Mills cover more than 30 acres, and produce a vast range of domestic and commercial floor coverings. They also produce some remarkable statistics: 1,000 miles of wool yarn spun every hour; enough felt backing produced every week to go three times round the world, plus cotton backing at the rate of 20,000 miles a week.

Crossley's got its first Queen's Award to Industry for exporting in 1965. Its second award will be announced today, also for exporting. The firm's exports in the five years have exactly doubled, from £1.3 million to £2.6 million.

The wool industry in Halifax, apart from carpets, seems to have an assured future. The town has never been a manufacturing centre, depending rather on spinning, because there is a restricted water supply in the hilly town. The smaller valley towns in the surrounding districts may continue to decline in manufacturing importance, but according to Mr Geoffrey Whitworth, chairman of the West Yorkshire Textile Federation, the number of wool firms now working in Halifax itself will have enough regular customers to keep them going in the foreseeable future.

The engineering industry, particularly machine tools, is the other mainstay of the town's prosperity. Halifax is second only to Coventry as a producing centre for machine tools, and although the industry employs a relatively low number of workers—about 3,500 according to the DEP breakdown of 1968—there is clearly a growth potential.

Halifax has a tradition of engineering skills, and more important a low wage rate compared to the other estab-

lished engineering areas. The machine tool industry has become more specialised, but there is still a broad range of design and production expertise with products ranging from heavy boring machines to inexpensive educational tools for use in schools.

At one time, according to Mr C. Hardcastle, chairman of the Halifax branch of the Engineering Industries Association, any machine tool required in any machine shop could be bought from firms within 10 miles of Halifax. Those days may have disappeared with the growing sophistication of industry, but the skills remain.

"We have got the skill here and the wages are low enough to interest any manufacturer. We also have a good record of labour relations which no one else could match. We have had our minor troubles, but if any dispute has gone on for more than two days it has been looked on as a sort of major disaster," said Mr Hardcastle.

The third main manufacturing industry in Halifax, with more than 5,000 employees is food and drink. The drink part is largely accounted for by several small breweries, and the food part by Mere-

dith and Drew biscuits and Mackintosh's Toffee. The latter is now part of the Rowntree-Mackintosh confectionery group, based at York. Most Northern cities are regarded by those who do not know them simply as manufacturing units, with only the bare minimum of service trades. Halifax has more right than most to be called a producing town. Even so, more than 22,000 of its working people are employed outside the manufacturing industries.

Seven hundred of them work in the headquarters of the town's best known link with the rest of the country—the Halifax Building Society. The society, easily the biggest in Britain, has built a computer centre to deal with its rapidly growing business. Nearly three million people now have accounts with the Halifax. Assets now total more than £2,000 million and it is a measure of the society's growth that the second £1,000 million was added in the last four and a half years.

A new headquarters building is taking shape in the city centre—an already impressive arrangement of vast girders and enormous concrete pillars which will be completed in 1972. The building will cost £5 million.

HALIFAX looks like an archetypal Northern mill town. At eight o'clock in the morning and five in the afternoon it is a Lowry canvas. Armies of stick figures swarm against a background of blackened factories, chimney stacks, and heaving moors of millstone grit.

As in many other Northern towns the canvas is being transformed inch by inch. Smoke is yielding to control. Polluted waterways are being slowly purified and areas of dereliction laboriously reclaimed. New houses, new schools and a new shopping precinct have gone up. Completion of the M62 will improve communications with the rest of the country. By next year a relief road to ease congestion on the A58 through the town centre will be open.

But there is a difference between what is going on in Halifax and what is happening in the other industrial towns of the North, while most of them seek to make themselves more attractive to new industry, Halifax is primarily concerned with what in the long run may be much more a matter of life and death. It is seeking to make itself more attractive to new people who already live there.

While unemployment or the threat of unemployment is a major and immediate preoccupation in other parts of the North, Halifax suffers less from a shortage of jobs than from people to fill them. Last summer unemployment in the town was only 1.5 per cent. Even this summer it has been running only at around 2.7 per cent—well below the national average. In all there are only 1,480 people out of work at the moment and most of these are hard core unemployed; people who, under any circumstances, might have difficulty in finding work for a variety of reasons. These figures are not however the simple index of prosperity they might appear.

For some years Halifax has suffered a measure of industrial decline, particularly in textiles—which has affected linked industries like engineering. But with this decline there has also been a decline of population and this has remained slightly ahead of the loss of jobs.

What has been achieved to date has been in the face of difficulty. Recent completion of the first phase of the new shopping precinct by Taylor Woodrow in collaboration with the Corporation is an example.

Because of the proximity of big shops in Bradford and Huddersfield, Halifax has never developed as a really important shopping centre. It has no large department store for example. It is consequently difficult to make schemes like this latest development viable.

Its location, industrial structure and environment have made Halifax unattractive to new industry in the past. Even so the town's three industrial estates are now almost fully developed. At Holmfield industrial estate, which with 30 acres of land is the biggest, CIBA have recently developed an 11 acre site with a new foundry plant factory.

The housing problem in Halifax is virtually solved. The private sector are building 200 houses a year and in the public sector the town's house building programme will be completed in three years. The same sort of vigour has been demonstrated in the field of education. In the current financial year £171,000 is being spent on new buildings and extensions for primary, secondary, and grammar schools. Next year the figure is likely to jump to £300,000.

Like many other places in the West Riding of Yorkshire the problems of pollution, dereliction, and urban decay in Halifax tend to be much worse than official figures based on narrow definitions suggest. Yet it is in these areas where some of the most important steps are being taken.

Smoke control is expected to be total within three years. A £2.5 million plant for turning domestic and industrial effluent into pure water and nitrates for agriculture has recently been completed.

Even more important visually is the recently launched programme of cleaning up the rows of blackened dwellings which give Halifax, like other Yorkshire towns, their notorious Coronation Street image.

Whether the planners are right in thinking this strategy of renewal will make Halifax sufficiently attractive to halt the decline of population, perhaps attract newcomers and eventually new business activity, remains to be seen. The question is difficult and the problem profound. But one thing is already clear. Clean stone, clean air, and clean grass cushions the visual shock which visitors to Halifax were so apt to experience.

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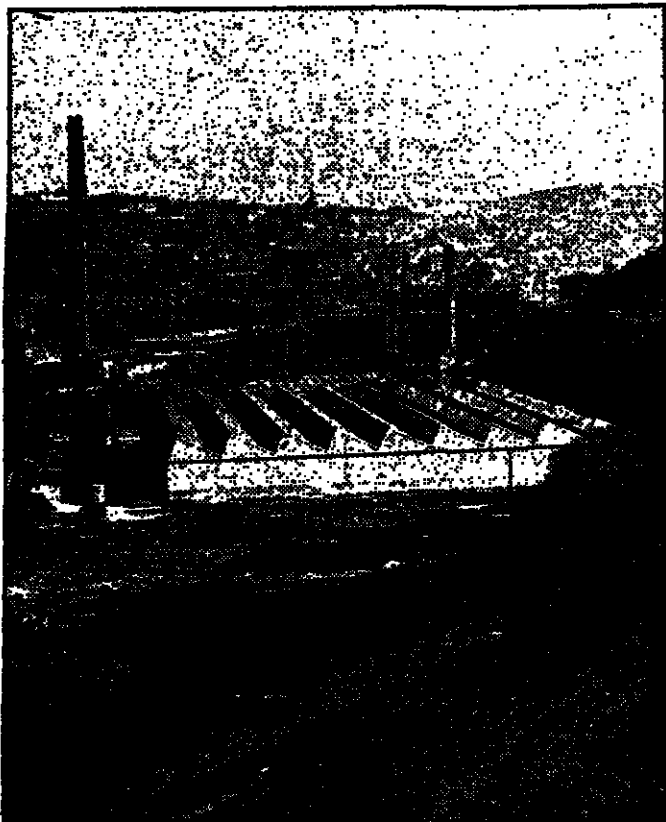
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Bond's catch tilts the razor's edge final

Lancashire cling to the tightrope

By JOHN ARLOTT

The best of all Gillette Cup matches was decided by Jack Bond's brilliant catch at extra time to end the superb performance by Lancashire. The match for Kent, which could have been a draw, was a narrow victory for Lancashire, retaining the Cup. The match was a thriller, with Lancashire's batsmen, including Graham Gooch, showing great skill. Kent's bowlers, including David Lloyd, did their best to contain the Lancashire batsmen. The match was a testament to the skill and determination of the players involved.

Worcester ahead for the week

By CYRIL CHAPMAN

Worcestershire will be the favourite to win the County Championship this season. The team has shown great consistency and skill throughout the season. Their batting, led by Graham Gooch, has been particularly strong. Their bowling, led by Ian Botham, has also been excellent. Worcester's performance has been a surprise, as they were not considered one of the favourites at the start of the season. Their success is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the players and staff.

White gives hope of an Olympic medal

By PHILIP HAYS

Union have named the British Olympic team for the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich. The team includes some of the best athletes in the world, including Steve Nouri, who has won multiple Olympic medals. The team's selection was a result of a rigorous selection process. The athletes will represent the United Kingdom and will compete in a variety of sports. The team's goal is to win as many medals as possible and to bring home the Olympic torch.

John Player League

Warwickshire		Surrey v. Derbyshire		Sussex v. Gloucestershire	
At The Oval, Warwickshire (4 points) won by 41 runs.		At The Oval, Derbyshire (4 points) won by 41 runs.		At Hove, Sussex (4 points) won by 41 runs.	
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